TO PREVENT OR REMEDY

Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use

CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.

EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa :—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."

If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.

In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).

F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,674—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th „
B.M CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B. M. L. proceeds to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage [illegible] with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May '96
POSEIDON	......	3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mittis	4,253	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DocBALDUINO .... 30th April 1896
S. S. PO .... 28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	„
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	„
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	„

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	Schinitz	4,259	7th May.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY!
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be ha[illegible] t the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd May, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "MOGUL" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE

GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

TRADE MARK.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS STILL.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	„	33 8	17 8	37 8	19 4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37 0	......	41 4	......
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	„	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	„	22 0	13 0	23 8	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38 8	20 8	42 8	23 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	„	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	„	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54 0	31 0	60 4	34 8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68 8	37 8	76 8	42 0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	„	25 8	14 8	28 8	16 0
BARSAC, Light Table Wine	„	27 8	15 0	33 8	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	„	21 8	12 8	24 0	13 0
CARLOWITZ	„	15 8	8 8	17 4	9 8
FUNF KIRCHNER	„	14 0	8 0	15 8	9 0
SOMLAUER	„	17 0	9 4	19 0	10 4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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NEW AND COMPLETE LIST OF THE LATEST BOOKS IN USE IN THE ARMY ON APPLICATION.

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Complete Catalogue on Application.

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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.

HOLDALLS, SOVEREIGN BELTS,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.—30 Varieties.
FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.

THORPE AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.

WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.

Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just Published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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In Bombay with its Excellent Water supply it is comparatively an easy matter to ensure getting Wholesome Water for drinking purposes, but it should be carefully filtered. Outside this favoured city, and especially in up-country stations, the water has to be taken with a faith that is badly misplaced, the usual result being additions to the Health Officers' returns of diseases that are traceable to this source.—*WATER BEING THE GREATEST CARRIER OF INFECTING GERMS.*—The varieties of Filters are almost innumerable. Our own Filter *The Standard* which by later experiments we have made as simple and Perfect as possible, has the following excellent points, which will appeal to all those who know what a good filter should be—

FILTRATION NECESSARY.

WATER CARRIES GERMS.

THE STANDARD FILTER.

1. Medium easily changed.
2. Specially adapted for India.
3. No pressure required to work it,
4. Suspended impurities eliminated.
5. The Cheapest Filter in India.
6. Medium easily transportable.
7. No complicated directions.
8. Rapid Filtration.

PRICE: 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8.

REFILLS

complete in tins with full directions,
1 gallon, Rs. 1-12, 2 gallon, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & COMPANY., LD.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

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J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8	„	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Applications to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Founded 1825.

Subscribed Fire Capital.........	£1,125,000.
Reserve...........................	£ 100,000.

Head Offices:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE JACOB JAN MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL unto MAHOMED CASSUM bin MAHOMED MISRY, the land and property hereunder more particularly described. Any person having any claim whatsoever on the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, or in any other manner are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements chawls and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sivri, admeasuring 29167 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, and 226 New Survey Nos. 14221 and 14443, Old Survey No. 2 and 2 and by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1212, 1214 and 1215 and Street Nos. 110, 142 and 143, which said premises are now in the occupation of Memon Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed and his tenants and are bounded on the north by the property of Narayen Withoba Patel, on the south by the property of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, on the east by a public passage and on the west by the property of Jamnadas Shivakal.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1896.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE, is hereby given that SHA CHATOORBHOOJ GOVINDJEE has contracted to SELL to BHAIDAS VULLABHDAS and NAGINDAS VULLABHDAS all that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate and lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring 4802 square yards or thereabouts belonging to the said vendor and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572 New No. D-2718 old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 1-7,255 and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D word No. 3153, 3158 and 3160 and street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—That is to say or or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Valubhdas and Nagindas Valubhdas and partly by the property of the late Culliandas Kirparam, on or towards the South and East by the said Doongersey Road, and on or towards the West by the vacant piece of land belonging to the said vendor and which said piece of land now being described is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of Kharwa Narayen Gangjee as tenant of the said vendor.

Any person having any right title insterest claim or demand in, to, or upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage gift lease lien or otherewise howsover are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims of which notice shall not previously have been received will be considered null and void.—Dated this 29th day of April 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attornies for the Purchasers.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMABAI, widow of GOVIND PANDURUNG, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

CHINTOBA GOVINDJEE executor, according to the tenor of the Will..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Charles Frederick Farran, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 17th day of April, 1896.

Messrs. KHUNDERAO & SHREEPAD,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

S. PERRIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

Fresh Consignments of the

BEST VERMOUTH

From the above Firm to Hand.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

Sole Agents:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF WHITE, COLOURED AND GREY PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Mohanjee Kallianjee, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 147, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid, consisting of remnants and pieces of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, shirtings, mulls, doria, chintz, sarees, caps, turkey-red, dhoties, lappets, long-cloth, cupboard, clock, beds and pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Green, a very large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water, on account of the underwriters—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day on delivery of goods.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.
2 „ washing checks.
6 „ white ground prints.
1 bale grey dhooties.
1 bale grey shirtings.
100 cases currants.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovemened place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste, paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the church, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass-bound square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne, Stutgart, large size 14 stops American organ, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of A. H. Geyer, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mahim Custom House, Mahim, the valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, pianoforte, strong-built dog-cart, fast grey horse, harness, ladies and gentleman's saddles, windproof lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, fancy table ornaments, etc., the property of R. Thom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Byculla Timber Works, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, including furniture made at the Baroda School of Art, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., fancy table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps by Hinks, &c., the property of H. Monie, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co. singing and piano music, handsome vis-a-vis victoria, handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of L. G. Inzoli, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF THREE CASES MILLINERY AND HABERDASHERY.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concernery, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. Brown, Naini Tal—

Ex s.s. Sutlej.

J B—Bombay, 2002-3—2 cases consisting of imitation flowers rubber air bed, sheets, boys chesters, ladies' overcoats brellas, pieces of white and black cloth, ladies' and gentlemen's straw hats, ladies' dresses, garments, and shirts, and golf caps.

Ex s.s. Ganges.

2026—1 case consisting of dress cloth, rugs, buttons, laces, ribbons, sewing cotton and silk, sun shades, straw hats, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Savaram Khusalchand and on account and risk of Beneychund Fakirchund—

80 shares of the Agra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the N Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy table ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, one strong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, garden roller, garden pump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1st BHOIWADA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Chagbai and Premabai, widows of Dossa Morarjee, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Vurjiwandas Bhaidas Munim in pursuance of the power of sale given in the mortgage, dated the 24th day of April, 1894, 23rd day of May, 1894, and 25th day of July, 1894, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, lying and being at 1st Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward C, No. 5298, and street Nos. 24, 26 and 28, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Thacker Khimjee Bhawan, on the west by the property of Jamnadas Giga, on the north by a sweepers' passage and the property of Hurgowan Kbare on, the south by the 1st Bhoiwada Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and C. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one whole plate camera, a hand camera and photographic accessories, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle, &c., the property of Capt. Vidal.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, bamboo art furniture, &c., the property of Henry Solomon, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 chesnut gelding, 15-3, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 C. B. mare, about 6 years, an excellent hack and broken to harness.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order by "Press."
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, about 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEERS STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:

25 horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to Arabia. Among the lot there are some good chargers, trappers, polo-ponies, galloways, hacks, and harness horses.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *,* PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.

To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,

Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1896, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES, required during the year commencing 1st July 1896:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of country produce.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderers' Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—

Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Clothing,
Tenders for Stationery,

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN-MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent's Office, Dharwar; 25th April 1896. Agent.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

Capital fully paid............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..............	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital.....................	£1,109,875
Paid-up Capital	£554,907 10s.

Head Office:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.

CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons.

Branches in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

London Office 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
West End Branch 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
Branch in Calcutta.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR

NEW

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

Subscribed Capital.........	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Paid Up Capital...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	90,00,000
Reserve Fund................	„ 4,020,000 =	„	8,40,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Limited).

Subscribed Capital.........Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Funds and Rest... „ 10,79,540

Head Office:—MADRAS.

Branches:—

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

Local Board of Directors.

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade-Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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FLEAS,
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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Revenue..............	£ 2,650,872

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

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THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,

Price: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

The "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	166xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	28
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,620xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	865
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,040xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	585
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	680xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755xd
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	515
Indian Manfg	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	725
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	267½
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,180
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,375xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,830
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,250
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	915
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	685xd
Sassoon and Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Union Mills Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	35	775xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City, Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	220
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,290xd
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	58	92½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	362½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	890
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	160
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,345
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	510
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	181
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,800	200	50	10 pr. ct.	156
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	502½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	110
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½ xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-8	
Pekin bar Gold, old	"	26-9	
Do. do. new	"	26-8	
Australia bar Gold	"	26-10	
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-9	
Sovereigns	"	17-4	
Do. Dragons	"	17-2	
Silver	"	93-8	
[illegible] Do.	"	93-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Mazagon (extra) due to arrive.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Clare Road Convent, Byculla, distribution of certificates, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Daphne entered and the steamer Tosa Maru left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

THE NEW PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.—We hear that Mr. Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla has contributed a sum of Rs. 20,000 for a large prayer-hall in the new fire-temple, now under construction at Chandanwady.

POSTAL NOTICE.—On and after the 1st May, and until further notice, uninsured parcel mail articles will be accepted for transmission to and from the Gilgit, Astore, Bunji, Chilas, Gurez, and Minimerg Post Offices.

DEPARTURE.—Prince Samatsinghji, of Palitana State, with his Rani Saheb, and fifteen followers, proceeded to Khandala, by the 2 o'clock train, from the Victoria Terminus, yesterday, where they will remain for about a month during the hot weather.

THE MAHARAJAH BHOWNAGAR.—His Highness the Maharajah of Bhownagar has gone to spend the whole of the summer at Gopnath (on the coast), the favourite resort of his Highness during the hot weather.

A COSTLY BLOW.—Bhowani Shunker Vishnoo, residing at Kakadwady, has reported to the police that, about 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, he dealt a blow to a coolie with his fist, when a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 100 fell off the little finger of his hand, and was lost.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.—Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, the president of the Provincial Conference, which opens on Saturday next, at Karachi, has left for that place with Mr. D. E. Wacha by the steamer Dumra. By the same steamer Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, also left for Karachi on his way to Kashmere.

FRAUD BY A GOLDSMITH.—Cursondas Lukmaji, a goldsmith, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that, on the 22nd instant, he entrusted to Naroo Govind, also a goldsmith, a piece of gold, of the value of Rs. 120, to make it into ornaments, but on the following day complainant found the goldsmith had absconded.

ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Gainoo Ambia, a Hindoo mendicant, aged sixty years, was, on Sunday morning, walking along the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to Ramdas Vithaldas, and sustained a fracture of the right-hip bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

HIGH COURT JUDGES.—Mr. E. Hosking, who has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Jardine, will take charge of his office on the re-opening of the Court, and will sit on the Appellate Side with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Parsons will sit with Mr. Justice Ranade on the same side of the Court, while Mr. Justice Fulton will sit on the Original Side.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"The Vedic Chronology and the Dawn of Indian Philosophy," by Mr. H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL.B.; and "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1895," by Mr. Bomanji Behramji Patel.

RECEIVING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—Inspector Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, appeared, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summonses against Purashram Mulhari, a clerk in the Head Police Office, Byculla, and a policeman, named Anaji, charging them with cheating, illegal gratification, and abetment of the offence. The magistrate granted the application.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Midlothian	Cooper
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldteufel
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq
Polka	Flying Moments	Bucalossi
Selection	Plantation Songs	Kappey
Valse	Katrina	Ostler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—The other evening, the Gujerathi play of "Gool Soondery" was enacted by the Victoria Theatrical Company under the distinguished patronage and presence of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. The house was almost full, the orchestra seats being completely occupied. Mr. Balliwalla entertained the Dewan and his friends with refreshments in Hindu style. An hour before the close of the play, the Dewan Bahadur presented to Mr. Balliwalla, the proprietor, and "Gool Soondery," the heroine of the play, a pair of shawls and watches.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—A movement is made to raise a memorial of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Kerawalla, the well-known "oostad," who was connected with the abovenamed institution for many years, and during his life-time spared no pains or trouble to extend its benefits. Messrs. Byramjee Burjorjee Paymaster and Rustomjee Limjeebhoy Panday have interested themselves in the movement, and when a sufficient fund is collected, it will be applied to awarding annual medals or prizes to the students of the gymnasium bearing the deceased "oostad's" name.

TAKING IN A STRANGER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Moidin Cassam with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 17, belonging to Hastoo Hussim. Complainant, a shop-keeper in Poona, came to Bombay on Monday, and whilst in search of an hotel, was met by accused, who offered to show him one. They then proceeded together a few yards, and accused put his hand in complainant's pocket and removed the purse, and giving him a severe shove, ran away. Complainant chased him, shouting out "thief, thief," and he was arrested by a police sepoy with the purse and its contents. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a mill-hand, named Casinath Govind, aged fourteen years, employed in the Alliance Manufacturing Company at Tardeo Road. On the afternoon of the 12th instant, deceased was at work in the mill when his clothing got accidentally caught between the machinery. In attempting to pull it back, his right arm was drawn in and crushed. The machinery was stopped, and he was extricated and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. On Sunday the injured arm was amputated. The deceased, however, never rallied, and died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDU WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, at Dadar Road, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Bhagirthi, aged eighteen years, residing with her husband at that locality. It appears that deceased was the second wife of her husband, who used to maltreat her at the instigation of the first wife, who is still living. On Sunday, Bhagirthi left the husband's house, and went to the house of her relative, whence she was brought back by the husband, who gave her a sound thrashing for having left his house without his permission. On Monday, the husband went to work, leaving the deceased and his first wife at home. During his absence, Bhagirthi left the house, jumped into a well close by, and was drowned. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FOOLISH JOKE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which George Mason, a European, stood charged with theft of two suits of clothes, belonging to Mr. Ralph Ranson, under circumstances already reported in these columns. The magistrate on the last occasion adjourned the case to enable accused to call Mr. Harvey as a witness; the accused having pleaded that Mr. Harvey being a friend of complainant had told him to take away the clothes for a joke. Mr. Arthur Harvey, being called and examined by accused, denied having ever suggested the playing of a joke upon complainant by taking away the clothes. Inspector Nelmes informed the court that accused had no occupation at present, and had recently returned from Mombassa, where he had gone in search of some employment. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A MOGUL LADY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Mahomedalli Mahomed Meya, a Mahomedan of notorious character, and three others with house-breaking by night and theft of gold and silver ornaments and silk embroidered wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 700, the property of Aga Bibi, a Mogul lady, residing in a house opposite the J. J. Hospital, on the night of the 18th instant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate after recording the evidence convicted all the men on a charge of receiving stolen property, and sentenced No. 1, against whom stood a register of three previous connections, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, with the alternative of six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The other men were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

KEEPING PIGS WITHOUT PERMITS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gabriel Rozario and eight other Goanese were charged at the instance of Mr. A. H. Underdown, of the Bombay Municipality, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with keeping pigs at Bhandarwada Road without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to section 384 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The accused in their defence stated that they had been keeping pigs for the last many years, and that they had never been warned that a permit should be required from the Municipal Commissioner. They had been served with summonses by the Municipal Inspector only on the 25th instant for the offence with which they had now been charged. If they had been aware of the law, and if they had been served with due notices, they would have willingly taken out permits from the Municipal Commissioner. The magistrate fined all the accused Re. 1 each, warning them not to keep pigs without license, and remarking at the same time that he did not think the Commissioner would grant them such permits.

BAI BHICAIJEE JEHANGIR MODY'S PARSEE SANITARIUM AT LANOWLEE.—In our report of the proceedings of the opening ceremony of this institution, we omitted through inadvertence to say that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, after the conclusion of his speech, mentioned that he was informed by those who were competent to estimate the cost of the several buildings, the furniture, land, etc., that the same amounted to a lakh of rupees, and that it was very creditable to the donor, Mr. Jehangir Mody, that he was able to spare such a large sum of money for this philanthropic work. In addition to all necessary household furniture, Mr. Mody has been able, through the courtesy of Mr. Barnett, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, to supply the sanitarium with pure and wholesome water from the company's reservoir, at a rate which is considered reasonable. Also on a fair remuneration, the sanitarium will have the benefit of the medical practitioner attached to the Railway Company's works at Lanowlee. After the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Gomes, the photographer, of Kalbadavie, took a photograph of the whole assembly.

A FIGHT BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND MARWAREES.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, George Archibald Brown, a European, and Gunners Edwards and Hewlett, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Marwaree Nowla Doonga. There was a cross-charge preferred against the Marwaree by Brown. Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Marwaree, while Brown conducted his case in person. The circumstances of the case as disclosed by the evidence show that, about 8-30 p.m., on the 23rd March last, Brown went to the Marwaree and demanded a loan of some money. The accused was enraged when the money-lender did not comply with his request, and expressed his inability to advance money on his personal security. Brown threatened the Marwaree to make it hot for him if he did not advance him the loan, and the money-lender being afraid of the annoyance likely to be caused by Brown, reported the matter to the police. Shortly after the report was made to the police, Brown went to his shop and picked up a quarrel. A fight ensued, in which Brown had to face three Marwarees. The two soldiers happening to be on the scene, Brown was rescued, and the scales were turned. The magistrate convicted all the parties concerned, Brown and the Marwaree being fined Rs. 5 each, while the soldiers were warned and discharged.

WHAT WAS IT IN THE LIQUOR?—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dadia Vithoo, a Hindu, having no occupation, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnett, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with administering a stupefying drug to one Hurry Dewji, a muccadum in the employ of the Dwarkadas Mill at Bellasis Road, with intent to cause hurt under section 328 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that complainant was in the habit of visiting accused's kept mistress very frequently at his house. Accused became suspicious, and directed his mistress to prohibit complainant from visiting her. Complainant, however, continued going to her house. On Monday evening, accused went to the mill, where complainant was employed, and asked him to accompany him to a liquor-shop, near the Bellasis Road Railway overbridge. Not suspecting any foul play, complainant went to the liquor-shop, where accused treated him with liquor. Shortly after he drank the liquor, complainant felt a burning sensation in his mouth and throat, and commenced vomiting. The police were sent for and complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until yesterday morning, when he was discharged. The police took charge of the glass, which was found to contain some gluish green powder, and sent it to the Chemical Analyser for examination. The case was remanded, pending the report of the Chemical Analyser to Government.

THE BEST EDUCATION OF BOYS IN INDIA.

LAST evening, at the Novelty Theatre, Colonel Olcott delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject before a large audience, consisting chiefly of theosophists and students. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai presided; and in introducing the lecturer, said he performed a mere formal function in doing so, because Colonel Olcott, his old friend, was very well known to them all. He spoke of him as his friend, for he became acquainted with him twenty years ago, when he was Dewan of Cutch, and that acquaintance had ripened into friendship. They all knew that Colonel Olcott had done a great deal for the education and religious elevation of this country, and their thanks were justly due to him for his benevolent exertions in their behalf. The subject he had chosen for that evening was education, and the chairman must say from his personal experience that, if ever a country was to be elevated, it was the bounden duty of the ruler to educate his subjects—educate them intellectually, morally, and materially. He had, as Dewan of Native States during the last twenty years, taken the greatest interest in education, and the subject of the lecture that evening had his heartiest sympathy (Cheers.)

Colonel Olcott then delivered an interesting discourse on education, remarking that he considered it a happy circumstance that he had the support of his old friend, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, with whom he had been in sympathy during the last twenty years, and who, he was happy to say, had been in sympathy with him. His subject was not education generally, but the best education for boys in India. He had looked with great sadness upon the education of boys in this country, and as there was no country where domestic virtues were more reverentially cultivated, he was astonished to see the blind indifference with which the moral education of their children was regarded by Indian parents. It was surprising to him how blindly Indian parents allowed their children to be imbued with the doctrines of a new religion from the West. When a conversion to Christianity took place, there was a temporary commotion, which soon cooled down, and nothing more followed. Colonel Olcott did not consider the missionaries responsible, but the fathers of the children, who, for saving a few rupees a month, allowed their children to attend missionaries' schools. The true system of education should be what was adopted by the "gooroos" of old. They watched the inclinations and mental tendencies of their pupils, and assigned to each a profession that best suited his intellectual faculties. That was the proper system of education as contrasted with the system of cramming now in vogue. It was not enough to give an ethical education, but they wanted an education which imparted intellectual perception of an ethical truth. Man was not a mere animal; there was something in him which was superior to the changes of empires and the fall of dynasties. He was also in touch with the spiritual world, and the proper system of education brought out the spiritual fire that was in him, to teach him the doctrine of Karma, that whatever happened was the result of his own activity, and thereby putting nobility in his acts and deeds. The lecturer asked Indian parents to bring out the higher spirit that was in their children, and not to neglect it. It was a shame upon the community if a father did not give his boy the proper education at home, the want of which led to crime and debauchery. They should teach their boys to keep before them the faith of their childhood. The lecturer dilated upon this point by citing exhortations regarding it from Manu, the Ramayan, and the Hindu Shastras. They should revive the religion of Sanskrit literature, and raise their mother-country to her former elevated position, and make her radient again throughout the whole world. The lecturer, addressing himself directly to the boys present, asked them to form a society of their own to be called, say, the "Bombay Bal Samaj" with their own president, secretary, and other officers, without the interference of the elders; and to subscribe to the "Arya Bala Bodhini," which is published at Adyar, Madras, for the special benefit of children.

The boys present agreed to form a Society as was suggested by the lecturer, and nominated provisional officers. On the motion of Mr. D. Gostling, thanks were voted to Mr. C. M. Balliwalla for the free use of his theatre that evening, and the meeting closed.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. So by all Chemists Stores.

THE POSSIBLE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN MALARIA AND PHTHISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of Dr. Lawrie's opinion in his lecture at the Grant Medical College about the origin of malaria, it would be interesting to know whether the germs of malaria and phthisis are antagonistic or not, and whether they are both commonly found in Bombay. Though phthisis is undoubtedly common in Bombay, opinions are divided as to the prevalence of malaria here, and I trust you will spare me some space to elucidate this very important subject. I had drawn the attention of the Calcutta Indian Medical Congress to it in 1894, and I am sure the inquiry, if pushed, will be productive of great good.

For obvious reasons both the discussion and elucidation of the question "Are malaria and phthisis antagonistic" are of scientific and practical importance, and there is much need for the above question to be answered and for attempts to be made to investigate and determine the relationship existing between the two. The matter has received at our hands less attention than it deserves, and the determining of the fact—if fact it be—cannot fail to be of an immense practical value. The subject is full of difficulties, and numerous factors of climate, food, racial peculiarities, etc. have to be taken into consideration before a solution can be arrived at, and for which nosufficient data are available. I trust, however, an attempt may here be made which in the fulness of time will bear some fruit.

As late as 1811 it was put forward by Wells that malaria and phthisis were opposed to each other, and he cited many authorities in support of his views. In 1841 Harrison, of Horncastle, remarked on and drew the attention of the profession to the infrequency of consumption in the fens. These views were reviewed by M. Bedonine in 1856, who held that malaria and phthisis were opposed to each other. He formulated his views under three head:—

(a) That where malarial endemic fevers are prevalent phthisis is rare, and that frequency of one class of cases is inversely proportionate to that of the other.

(b) That where malaria decreases phthisis increases.

(c) That phthisis is more curable in malarious regions than in others.

Writing on this subject, the late Dr. Peacock instances six cases in which phthisical patients under his treatment were found suffering from ague, thus leading him to reject the idea of there being any material antagonism between the two maladies. But he is careful to add that "the facts do not, however, warrant the denial of the supposition altogether, and there are probably few popular ideas which have not some foundation in truth."

Dr. Peter Gowen, formerly in the service of the King of Siam, does not believe in the supposed antagonism, as he has observed ague and phthisis prevailing in the country. He, also, is careful to admit that "it was unquestionably shown to be almost, if not quite, absent from many such localities and to be less prevalent where the fever was of a bad or obstinate kind."

Phthisis is hardly ever seen in Corea, although malarial fevers, which go by the name "hakuchu" are common enough.

It has been observed by Virchow that fever prevailed to a frightful extent in Silesea, where nearly every one had enlarged spleen (although the medico-legal importance of the fact does not seem to have been sufficiently realised by the inhabitants). He hardly ever saw a case of phthisis, and he was borne out in this observation by all the medical practitioners in the country.

Dr. Hunter, late Colonial Surgeon to British Honduras, says that "phthisis does not seem to originate in any degree in the colony, but very frequently cases of this disease are sent to our public hospital from some neighbouring State. Some instances of the affection seem to derive the greatest benefit from a stay in the colony—all the more violent symptoms subside, strength is regained, and a life that in other countries would have been of short duration, has been prolonged and a good old age arrived at." The capital town of the colony is surrounded by swamps and thick jungle where fevers are frequent, although not of very severe type. In 1890, sixty-nine cases of intermittent fever, with two deaths, were treated in the hospital. This by no means represents the number of cases occurring. They must have been very numerous but not sufficiently serious for hospital treatment.

Numerous American observers, as Dr. Green and others, advance views supporting the antagonism. Dr. Green has remarked that not a single case of phthisis was to be seen in his district where paludal fevers were very common, and he observes that phthisical patients coming to the locality were much benefitted and found "relief as decided as it was permanent." He mentions an instance in which a morass near Rutland was converted into a pool, when fevers were replaced by phthisis, and on the re-conversion of the pool into a morass intermittent fevers re-appeared. A French author, M. Jardanet, in a book published in 1891, mentions two provinces, Yucatan and Tobasco. In Tobasco fevers are very common and phthisis rare, whereas in Yucatan it is the other way about, and the fact is so well known and appreciated that persons suffering from phthisis are ordered to Tobasco by medical advisers.

Dr. R. W. Felkin, Lecturer on the Diseases of the Tropics in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, in his travels through Central Africa, where he had exceptional and varied opportunities of observing the prevalence of malaria and phthisis, seems to have come across very few cases of phthisis, and even these corresponded in a very remarkable manner with the absence of malaria. In the swampy districts of Unyoro or Uganda he met with but few cases of phthisis. The same is his experience in his journey from Khartoum to the Albert Lake along the valley of the Nile. However, while returning he saw a large number of cases in the district of Shuli, at an altitude of 3,000 to 4,000 feet where malaria is rare. Of imported phthisis he met numerous cases in the Ghazal districts, where they had come from the elevated regions of Mombutu. Again, in the highlands of the Gebet Marat region phthisis was observed to prevail extensively and ague was quite unknown. Dr. Felkin mentions several "cases of consumption benefitted and even completely cured by a sojourn in malarious districts," although he is careful enough to take into account the element of coincidence or accident in the matter.

It will not be uninteresting to notice to a certain extent the geographical distribution of these diseases. In Siam, phthisis and malaria are both common. In Corea, as already mentioned, ague is common, though the country is dry with very few marshes and swamps, and phthisis is quite unknown. In Japan, phthisis is rare and ague not very frequent. The southern provinces of China are very malarious, but it is not known whether phthisis is rare or otherwise. Paludal fevers are very rife in Burma. Phthisis is very infrequent in Senegal, Benguela, Angola, and the East Indies, malaria being common. Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania are free from paludal affections, but yield a very heavy death-rate from phthisis. Phthisis is very frequent in Nubia, Chili, and Lama and almost unknown in Egypt, Syria, Algiers, and the Steppes of the Kirghiz. From these facts we cannot help concluding that neither temperature, atmospheric moisture, nor geographical position explain this. Dr. Felkin wrote to Dr. Haviland, distinguished for his researches into the geographical distribution of diseases in England, for information respecting this subject, and I will venture to transcribe an abstract from his letter to Dr. Felkin. He writes: "Lincolnshire has low mortality from phthisis among females and forms an exception to the general rule, which at present seems hidden in obscurity. We must, however, remember that ague is prevalent in this part of England, and it is said that this disease is seldom associated with consumption. A more important coincident fact is the one that a greater portion of this land is reclaimed from the sea. It is well known that many sites although damp with sea water, enjoy a remarkably low mortality from phthisis. Again, if you look along the once ague-districts, the north coast of Kent, you will see the whole length of it characterised by low mortality from phthisis among females, although much exposed to strong winds." So far then as I can see from the few instances quoted, there appears to be no marked increase of phthisis in the districts named as once characterised by ague, but it does appear that in such localities phthisis is less prevalent than in other districts, although these may be exposed to the full force of the strong winds found to be so fatal to the consumptive elsewhere. This involves the question; are there as many consumptives to kill in these malarious localities, and if there are not, why not? Racial peculiarities for these diseases would, no doubt, be very interesting, and could not fail to throw considerable light for the solution of this matter had we reliable and numerous data to work upon. Unfortunately we do not stand at present in a position to speak with any degree of authority or weight on this point. Besides the racial question is so very intimately connected with the climatic, food, and social considerations, that it seems at present well-nigh impossible to separate one from the other in order to determine with accuracy the part played by each. I will, however, venture to direct attention to the following fragments of information collected from certain portions of the United States, which are now the mixing ground of various races and where practically identical circumstances of food and climate prevail. Coloured races are more liable to tuberculosis and pneumonia and less liable to malaria and yellow fever than the white. Jews are said to have the highest vitality and the least mortality, being remarkably free from phthisis. The Irish race is peculiarly prone to tubercle of the lungs. Aboriginal Indians are being decimated by phthisis, which was quite unknown amongst them. These bits of vital statistics are given for what they are worth. They throw some light on the subject and are given here to stimulate discussion of the question of racial peculiarity. It must have been noticed that no mention whatever has been made of India where both diseases are found existing, and it requires to be determined whether malarious parts of it are absolutely or comparatively free from phthisis, and whether malarious localities are more favourable residences of phthisical patients. The determining of these questions is beset with many difficulties, not the least important of which is imported cases of phthisis in a district, which is so easy and common in these days of easy travelling. I would suggest for various reasons to ignore the data gathered from metropolitan cities and large towns, where population is more or less fluctuating, and rely mainly on statistics gathered from rural districts where population is more stationary.—Yours, &c.,

A. D. COOPER.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th April, 1896, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—William Bull, civil engineer, at present residing near Calcutta, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles; Michael Kirshner, machinist and mechanical engineer, of Salem, Virginia, United States of America, for improvements in cigarette machines; Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 46, Cresswell Grove, Withington, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances; Harry Dain Hinks, lamp manufacturer and managing director of James Hinks & Son, Limited, for improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns; Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, England, for improvements in railways; J. Denis Marklew, engineer, Calcutta, for a sight adjuster to fit on Martini-Henry and other rifles; Thomas Royle, analytical and consulting chemist, of Dalton House, 329, Upton Lane, London, for improvements in purifying water; Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, Esquire, for improvements in valves for use with pneumatic tyres, or in other cases where vessels or chambers are to be charged with fluids; Nicholas Marshall Cummins, late district engineer, East Indian Railway, now in England, for sealing the doors of railway wagons.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Brooke Anderson, commandant, 24th Madras Infantry, Bangalore, Madras Presidency, for a portable cooking apparatus for use in kitchen or in camp in India (filed 15th April, 1896); James Mylne, of Beheea, in the district of Shahabad, in the province of Bengal, part proprietor of the Beheea sugarcane mills at Shahabad, for a new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers of sugarcane crushing mills (amended specification filed 2nd April, 1896); Fleetwood Cecil Wilfred Webb, practical tanner, currier, and leather dyer, of Dharavi, Sion, within the limits of the district of the Island of Bombay, for a rapid tanning process without chemicals by means of a rotary drum machine (filed 6th April, 1896).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Henry Thompson, engineer, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, England, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf (from 7th April 1896 to 16th April 1897); Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in rotary fans (from 25th April 1896 to 24th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs and phonograms (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897.); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonogram blanks and phonogram; and processes of making the same (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for reparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America for improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records and in methods of making and using such surfaces (from 30th April 1896 to 29th April 1897); Alexander Dunbar, barrister-at-Law, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like (from 17th April 1896 to 16th April 1897); Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs (from 2nd September 1896 to 1st September 1897); Ludwig Epstein, electrical engineer, of East Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the formation of electrodes for use in primary and secondary electric batteries (from 12th May 1896 to 11th May 1897); Francis Edward Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Spring Grove, Thwaite Gate, Leeds, in the county of York, England, for improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes (from 19th April 1896 to 18th April 1897); Henry Pellerrin de Lastelle, Director of La Societe Nouvelle de constructions, Systeme Tollet, of 18, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, for improvements in temporary structures, suitable for tents, hospitals, barracks, and the like (from 20th May 1896 to 19th May 1897). George Henry List, M. Inst. C. E., superintending engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, and superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, to be called double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals (from 9th January 1897 to 8th January 1898); Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited, of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in phonographs (from 23rd November 1896 to 22nd November 1897).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. W. B. Turner's invention for improvements in baling presses (specification filed 12th January, 1892) Messrs. T. B. Burns and R. H. Lee's invention for improvements in and relating to rifle targets (specification filed 18th January, 1892); Mr. J. M. Taylor's invention for improved water lift (specification filed 15th January, 1892); Mr. E. Taylor's invention for improvements in and relating to cool storage or refrigerating chambers specially applicable to railway cars (specification filed 15th January, 1892); Messrs W. B. Brain and A. J. Arnot's invention for and improved alternating electric current motor (specification filed 15th January, 1892).

DURING the year 1895 the total number of wild animals destroyed in the Madras Presidency was 973, against 1,038 in the previous year, being a decrease of 65. The amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 20,822, against Rs. 23,217½, a decrease of Rs. 2,395½. The mortality among human being and cattle was as follows in the two years:—

	1894	1895	Difference.
No. of person killed by wild animals	279	280	plus 1
" " by snakes	1,612	1,640	plus 28
No. of cattle killed by wild animals	12,254	11,855	—399
" " snakes	14,325	14,167	—158

The particulars of the mortality among human beings by wild animals were as follows:—

	1894	1895
By elephants	2	4
By tigers	180	177
By leopards	81	64
By bears	7	12
By wolves	1	10
By hyenas	1	2
By other animals	7	11
Total	279	280

Of the four deaths caused by elephants, two only, which occurred in the Nilgiris and in Malabar, can appropriately be ascribed to wild animals, as the remaining two were caused by a temple elephant, in the Tinnevelly district which ran musth during a festival, and had, in order to prevent further loss of life, to be shot by the police. Of the deaths from tigers the two northernmost districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, as usual, exhibit the largest number viz., 85 in the former, and 73 in the latter, against 47 and 110, respectively, in 1894. The increase in Ganjam is attributed to the havoc of two man-eaters in the district. The large reward of Rs. 500 was offered for the destruction of one, but the animal could not be got at, and a special reward of Rs. 150 was offered for the destruction of the other. The decrease in the mortality in Vizagapatam is stated to be due to the fact of the destruction of the notorious man-eater for whom a special reward of Rs. 400 was sanctioned by Government in September, 1894. This brute fell to the rifle of Mr. H. D. Taylor, I.C.S., who earned the reward and relieved the district of this destructive pest. Of the deaths caused by leopards more than two-thirds were in the districts of Vizagapatam (14), Godavari (12), Salem (11), and Coimbatore (10).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Daphne, 1,170 tons, Captain G Burgstalleo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th April) via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain R N Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta (10th April) brought a cargo of 6000 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain T Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (25th April) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Forster, Mr Denso, Miss Benson, and 515 deck.

THE s s Tosa Maru, 3,598 tons, Captain J B MacMillan, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J W Roberts, Mr Midzukawa, Mr Yoshie, Mr Nakajewa, Mr Jackson, Mr Hebdin, Mr and Mrs Adams, Mr Shimojo and Captain Nirei.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Bullmouth	2606	Davies	Marseilles	1-5	W & A Graham
B	Greatham	1514	Gawing			F Muir
F	Palestrina	2187	Harder	Marseilles		K Nixon
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	9-5	F Heyer
H & J	Leander	1888	Hamilton		3-5	W & A Graham
K	Indrani	3223	Trotter	London	12-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Ileafaee	373	Ally	R S Ports		Nasir bin Ahmed
N	Jubeda	1711	Tyndal	Mauritius	3-5	H C Joosub
O	Nuddea	1944	Boon	Zanzibar	5-5	M M & Co
P	Chemnitz	1745	Vierts	Hamburg		J Mackintosh
Q	Mogul	2364	Wright			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed		30-4	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	28-4	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Kurrachee	28-4	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	3395	Garrick	Liverpool	2-5	W & A Graham
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	30-4	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-5	C Barboro
5	Kaiser-i-Hind	2385	Daniel	China	13-5	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2200	Wright	China	29-4	P & O S N Co
7	Imperatrix	2331	Ressovich	Trieste	1-5	W & A Graham
9	Maggie Macnair	2077	Alexander		5-5	W & A Graham
10	Langbank	2935	Ront	Antwerp	10-5	K Nixon
15	Strathgarry	3263	White	Japan	29-4	W & A Graham

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Daphne (s) Kola (s)	Burgstalleo Whitehead	Calcutta, April 17. Karachi, April 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Tosa Maru (s) Dumra (s) Alboin (s)	MacMillan Russell Ritchie	London, &c. Karachi, &c. Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
" Arab, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Kaiser-i-Hind, for China, &c.
" Roma, for Coast Ports and Calcutta.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Colaba, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" Daphne, for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.
" Sheikh, for Marseilles, Genoa, Havre, Dunkirk and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
24 Clan Grant s .... Darley .... Glasgow via Liverpool, March 15.
Shahzada s .... Corran .... Rangoon, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Steamers Katoria and Nairung, and schooner Metal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gloamin s—2,900 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram; 284 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 203 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 420 cwts linseed, Bauer and Krause.
Armenia s—34 bales wool, D Khimjee; 45 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 184 bales cotton and twist waste, Owen and Okell; 25 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee.
Langbank s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—225 cwts olibanum, Allybhoy Chaglame and Co; 250 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 235 cwts gum, Heerjee Veerdhore; 125 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 90 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 62 cwts gum, Ludha Ramji; 39 bales skins, H M Abba; 95 bales skins, and 87 cwts gum, W and A Graham and Co; 150 cwts olibanum, K Shurriff and Co; 12 cwts bees wax, H D Pudumjee; 25 cwts skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 6 bales carpets, H S Laljee and Co.
Indrani s—323 cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Meame; 99 cwts blackpepper, Jeraj Laljee; 510 cwts myrabollams, Hurjee Govindjee; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1 case shawls, F Fischer and Co.
Bullmouth s—13,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Caledonia s—3,001 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Greatham s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Palestrina s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, 999 cwts teelseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indrani s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Maggie MacNair s—6,001 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Palestrina s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 290 cwts coir yarn and 7 bales hemp, Kika Khooshall.
Sheikh s—50 tons old iron, Hussanally M Hakimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—4 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langbank s—715 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 251 bales cotton fly, and 49 bales cotton dropping, Dowjee Virjee; 270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,041 cwts myrabollams, Richard Gotte, 601 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.
Sheikh s—500 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chemnitz s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kt Bachelor s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.
Indrapura s—1,031 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ness s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,940 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Leander s—400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ness s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 275 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 90 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy.
Rosetta s—2 parcels cowbazar, B Esmail; 1 box cowbazar, D Mowjee; 1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 3½ cwts Genda horns, M H E Ellias; 4½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 81 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 29 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—53 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 36 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Strath Garry s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna; 219 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.

Kirtikar, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Sukkur.

APRIL 26.

Cartwright, Capt, Bo, 6th B C, on leave, from Jacobabad.

APRIL 28.

Eyre, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Quilon.
Dempsey, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Benares.
Fraser, Lt, Punjab, 22nd P I, on leave, from Samana.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Cartwright, Capt, Bo, 6th B C, on leave, to Kanara.
Hawkes, 2nd-Lt, Bo attached, 29th B I, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th April, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

MR. GRANT ALLEN is at his very best in "Moorland Idylls" (Chatto and Windus). In his serious works, he is apt to ride the heredity hobby-horse to death, and in his novels he shows too great a partiality for bold bad women, whom he allows to pose as heroines. All lovers of nature, however, can enjoy these chapters on birds and insects, copses and moorland, herbs and trees. Mr. Grant Allen is a keen observer whose scientific training stands him in good stead in these pleasant descriptions.—Another readable little work on natural history is Mr. J. W. Tutt's Chats about British Birds (G. Gill and Sons). Mr. Tutt writes, not for the specialist, but for all who are interested in the homes and haunts and habits of the birds of our native country, who still, fortunately, in spite of man's destructive propensities, exist in such beautiful variety.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes, Beautiful Flower Baskets of various descriptions made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portoguese Church.

FRESH BISCUITS, in 2lbs. and 1lb. tins, from Mackenzie, just unpacked. Reduced Prices. Mixed, Mario, Albert, &c.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay. Price List free.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay, INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, an airy and commodious Bungalow at Narayan Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. G. G. Teizpal, next door.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

REQUIRED, a young English or Swiss NURSE, not over 35, for baby about three years. Apply "H.," care of this Paper.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "Miner," care of this Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a practical MILL MANAGER, of 26 years' Indian experience. Will be able to take charge from the 1st May. Apply to "500," care of this Paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything; food good, and Proprietor most obliging, and does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgunj.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far th best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, th Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I hear on all sides that your HOTEL is most comfortable."—C. E. B., Capt., R. E.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate, RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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American Dentist,
No. 5-67, Esplanade Road.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PERFECT SPECTACLES,
from Gold Medalists,
THE CHEAPEST OPTICIANS.
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HORBY ROAD, FORT, (Opposite G. Post Office.)

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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HAVE had great success with their Whiskies in Jars or Kegs. Consumers will find that in this form they receive the fullest value for their money, besides saving in freight.

PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
1 gal. Jar	12	12	and	16	12
2 " Jar	24	0	and	31	8
4 " Jar	48	0	and	61	0
2 " Keg	24	0	and	31	0

JARS AND KEGS FREE.
Jars allowed for on return
1 gal. As. 12; 2 gals. Re. 1-0; 4 gals. Rs. 2-0.
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in boxes ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.......................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

THE Indian Council allotted yesterday 6 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay at the enhanced rates compared with last Wednesday's regular allotment prices, of 1s. 2 3-16 to 7-32d.; 4½ lakhs of Bills and 5 lakhs of wire transfers on Calcutta; and 4½ lakhs of Bills on Madras, at the same rates. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 15-16d.

Consols declined 1-8th per cent. on London yesterday, to 111¾; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 121⅝. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16ths higher, at £64 7-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. per oz., in London, to 31 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 68 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened to-day with a firm feeling and prices 1d. per lb. higher.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for April deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for August-September. The market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 1-16 cents per lb. but July Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, and the total figures for this season's Receipts now compare as follows wiih those for the same period in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.........	6,000	9,000	8,000
Two days' do.	13,000	18,000	12,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,945,000	7,650,000	5,647,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices. Business has been upon a small scale, exporters having bought only 900 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 152-66; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 196; Khandwa, at Rs. 176¼; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 177¼; and Damergaum, at Rs 183; while the Mills have taken 550 bales, made up of 300 Amreli, at Rs. 192-3; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 170; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 174 per candy.

WHEAT.—The price of *Hard Yellow* has advanced one anna per cwt. to-day, say to Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, and the market has been steady in tone with a moderate business reported for shippers' account.

SEEDS have also been steady with a moderate export business passing; but quotations are all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	18,146	bales.
Wheat..........................	44,247	cwts.
Linseed	40,789	"
Rapeseed	6,124	"
Gingellyseed	2,523	"
Poppyseed....................	13,450	"
Groundnuts	6,055	"
Castorseed	2,325	"
Rice...........................	4,070	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, and without improvement in rates. A line for June shipment to picked ports has been done at 8s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 9-32 to 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and a fair amount of Bank re-sales of Telegraphic at 1s. 2¼d. and Merchants' Bills also took place, and the rate then rose to 1s. 2 5-16d., at which the Bazaar stopped. The *bona fide* bazaar buyers then came in to buy Exchange at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and the rate then dropped again 1-32d., all round, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.........	1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16 to 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·50¼ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a further advance, say of ¼ per cent. on Saturday's rates, 109 5-8 for cash and the settlement having been quoted all day to the close, and 109¾ for next month's account.

SHARES.—There has been a little activity in the market to-day, and prices generally have been in sellers' favour. Bank of Bombay Shares have declined Re. 1¼ to Rs. 1,417¼ per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,46,000	2,65,000	4,000	4,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	158	3	248
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	18,16,424	36,89,996	71,646	55,78,066
Total for 14 weeks..	19,62,424	39,51,996	75,646	59,93,066
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,76,452	3,09,617	7,428	4,87,497
Per mile of Ry do.	102	185	4	291
Total to corresponding date do.	20,22,839	51,36,522	76,086	72,35,417

Decrease for the week.......................... Rs. 72,497
Ditto. to date .... " 12,42,381

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for wee ending 11th April, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total	Rs. 2,09,820	Rs. 6,79,272	Rs. 5,806	Rs. 8,91,898
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,92,444

Increase ....Rs. 1,02,451

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	2,98,000	4,000	4,41,000
Or per mile of Railway	302	646	9	957
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	13,94,355	31,10,912	58,115	45,63,682
Total for 14 weeks...	15,33,355	34,08,912	62,415	50,04,682
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,112	3,39,233	5,609	,65,984
Per mile of Ry do.	263	73[illegible]	12	1,011
Total to corresponding date do.	14,43,186	31,56,831	51,561	49,51,638

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 24,984
Increase to date.............. " 53,044

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·787
Temperature of the Air..........................degrees	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air................................	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).......................................degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Directions of wind*	SSW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	217

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PENNOCK—KING—April 27, at Bombay, Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, James F. Pennock, to Milly King, of Hyderabad.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HALSEY—HAYES—April 15, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Chaplain, William Stirling Halsey, Manager, Oodelabari Tea Estate, Western Dooars, to Norah Grace Millicent, third daughter of the late Macaulay Hayes, Esq., of Melbourne.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

IT would not be wise to allow the rising in Matabeleland to divert attention from the preparations at Wady Halfa and the occupation of Akasheh, preliminaries to a war far more serious than a fight with a revolted tribe in Rhodesia. We have the measure of the military capacity and effective strength of the Matabele in the fact that twelve or fifteen thousand of them have been kept in check by a few hundred mounted Volunteers, and have been beaten with heavy loss in every encounter. The latest news from the front is that in a fight between one hundred whites and two hundred native servants of the Chartered Company and three thousand Matabele, the latter were driven back with great slaughter, while only two whites were killed and seven wounded. When General Carrington gets a sufficient force, there can be no doubt that in Lord Selborne's words that officer will once for all crush the Matabele revolt. No one supposes that war with the Mahdists will be a mere military promenade. The Soudan, which they wrested from Egypt some fourteen years ago, is a region vast as the Indian Continent, a desert for the most part. Its physical features render military operations difficult and hazardous, even in the best of times, and absolutely impossible to European troops during the heat of summer. The immense distances interpose well-nigh insuperable obstacles to the transport of supplies in trackless wastes, where water is only to be found at long intervals. All this was learned by heart during the campaigns of the early eighties, and there has been no change for the better since. The first intention to move forward and seize Dongola at once by a sudden coup has already been laid aside as at present impracticable. For the time being interest is concentrated on what is being done at Wady Halfa and at Akasheh. There is happily a good deal of information on this point. A military correspondent supplies the *Pall Mall Gazette* with a definite statement of what was accomplished within ten days from the unexpected receipt of orders by the military authorities in Cairo for an advance in force to Akasheh. The orders were received on the night of the 14th March. On the 26th three Black battalions, 2,500 men, a battery of screw guns on mules from Cyprus, two squadrons of cavalry—200 sabres, and the camel corps, 500 strong, were firmly established at Akasheh, eighty miles south of Wady Halfa. To bring up a not extravagant supply of food, forage, and ammunition for this force, the commissariat camels had to make two journeys to and from Sarras. The transport difficulty made itself so apparent, that the completion of a railway from Wady Halfa to the advance post was looked forward to with some impatience. It was already patent that a single line of railway would not be sufficient, and the employment of stern-wheelers on the bad water between Wady Halfa and Akasheh was spoken of. But as steamers could only be used at high Nile, only temporary assistance could be thus obtained. All this anxiety had reference to the difficulty of supplying the needs of some four thousand men at a distance of eighty miles from their base. No fault was to be found with the Egyptian War Office, which was fully equal to the sudden call so unexpectedly made upon its resources and energies. The Under-Secretary of State for War is Sir Edward Zohrab, one of Lord Wolseley's aides-de-camp in the Nile Expedition, an officer of much practical military experience. During the ten days referred to two additional Egyptian battalions were improvised by calling out the reservists. By the 26th March, the men were collected, equipped, and despatched in effective condition, one battalion going to Suakin, and the other to Korosko to relieve an excellent battalion there which was pushed on to Halfa. The North Staffordshire Regiment was sent forward to the same destination with equal promptitude and in fine order.

The military officer who supplies these details owns that considerable anxiety is felt at the War Office in Cairo as to how this British Regiment will stand the extreme heats of the desert round Wady Halfa during the summer. The misgiving is justified by the remembrance of what befel the Dorset Regiment over ten years since at Assouan, some two hundred miles north of the point where the Staffordshires are stationed. The exposure to the extreme heat peopled the cemetery near Philae with the young soldiers of the Dorset Regiment, which was more than decimated by disease and exposure. Happily special precautions will be taken to protect as far as possible the Staffordshires from a like experience. Hawkers will be prevented from supplying the men with strong drink, and beer will only be sold in the canteens after sundown. General Knowles, who has taken this fine regiment under his special care, had good Indian experience when he commanded the 67th in Madras and Afghanistan, and he will no doubt follow the Indian practice in such matters as having the principal meal in the evening instead of at mid-day, and the like. The men have been given good hut barracks, so that they can meet the great heat under the best conditions. But Wady Halfa is very open, exposed to every wind constantly blowing half a gale, and sandstorms, which are frequent and maddening. The physical conditions at Halfa, eighty miles south of Akasheh, deserve attention when the writer informs us that the opinion gains ground that all that has been done is but the preliminary to the real advance, which will be made "with a strong backbone of British troops under different auspices." Meanwhile great circumspection and constant watchfulness will be the order of the day. Colonel Hunter at Akasheh and his supports at Wady Halfa will probably remain continually on the defensive, waiting until the hour comes for the forward movement. This is what a military authority has to tell us on certain points of considerable interest. Now, let us turn to a distinguished man of letters, and see what light and guidance he can afford us in reference to others of no less importance. Dr. Conan Doyle has undertaken the arduous duties of War Correspondent at the instance of the *Westminster Gazette*. He has already contributed to the columns of that enterprising journal a very careful estimate of the potential fighting value of the Egyptian Fellah and the Black Battalion, of which we hear so much and know so little. It is the belief of Dr. Doyle that even fiction to be of permanent value must be based on fact. Before writing on a given subject the first thing he does is to learn all that can be known about it. He has evidently acted upon this excellent principle in qualifying himself for the role of War Correspondent on the Egyptian Frontier. The result of his investigations leaves him in some doubt as to whether drill and discipline can turn the large-eyed timid Fellah into a warrior. But the Black regiments have been put through a course of military training by the best men in the British Army, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Grenfell, General Kitchener, and many others. They manœuvre as well as good British Infantry; their shooting is above the average, far better than that of the Black Battalions. The men are clever at entrenching, willing, obedient and orderly. "If they could only be stiffened up to hold their rifles straight when a swarm of wild-cat Dervishes are upon them, they may yet carry this matter through without British help." In that case, as Dr. Doyle puts it, the British Tommy may remain an enthusiastic spectator in the back gallery. But then there are some who think that Abdul and Ibrahim will be in the back gallery, and Tommy holding the stage, long before we have reached the last act of the drama upon which the curtain is now rising.

The new Egyptain Army has, however, been under fire on several occasions, and has acquitted itself well. A comparison is always made with "the rabble of Baker and of Hicks" who were sent to the seat of war chained together to prevent their deserting. Dr. Doyle, and others who fall into this error, would do well to bear in mind that the Egyptian Armies, which under Mohemit Ali and his son Ibrahim conquered Syria, defeated the Turks, and would have overturned the Ottoman dynasty but for the interposition of a Russian Army, and subsequently in their leisure hours conquered the Soudan, were, for the most part, Fellaheens, led it is true, by Circassian, Albanian and other foreign officers. The Fellah, who has been taught in the school of war, can, it is clear, acquit himself well enough upon occasion. Still, what he will do under given circumstances is something of a problem. Finding that of the 9,000 men of the Khedivial army which is to invade Dongola, 4,000 are Blacks, Dr. Doyle discusses the virtues and the weaknesses of these latter. They are in many respects the very opposite of the Fellaheen. The black soldeir gets "moidered" when he is hustled and ordered about by his officers. His fierce instinct is to break the ranks, close with the enemy, and kill him. A muscular brainless fellow, brave to the verge of ferocity, consumed with hatred of the men whom he is about to fight, his officers find it a difficult matter to control him. Sir Arthur Hardinge, when Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, expressed himself in almost identical terms of the redoubtable Goorkha, whose one idea in battle is to disembowel the enemy in front of him with his Kukri. It would be impossible to bring a Goorkha to a halt in the midst of a charge, however imperative the order. Troops whose exuberant valour runs away with them, may at times cause as much anxiety to their officers as to the enemy. The Khedive's Black Veterans, (there are no young recruits) are powerful men, tall and square-shouldered, splendid fighting animals. Dr. Doyle indicates his opinion, which is no doubt also that of the military authorities on the spot, that of the 9,000 troops sent to the front, 4,000 are of known, and about 5,000 of unknown, quality. We may take it that he is expressing the view held by the War Office in Cairo when he writes that Suakim ought to be garrisoned forthwith by Indian or British regiments, so that the Egyptian force could be increased by another three thousand or four thousand men. That is another way of intimating that the 9,000 Egyptian and 900 British troops at Wady Halfa and Akasheh are not considered sufficient for the task before them.

HAVING done well-nigh all that it is possible to do within the limits of this city, for the benefit of the less fortunate members of their community, the wealthy Parsees of Bombay, in addition to their more catholic charities for the good of the general public, are finding fresh outlets for their benevolence further afield. In recent years convalescent homes for poor Parsees have been established in some of the health resorts in this Presidency. A convalescent desirous of recovering health and strength can adopt no better method for restoration than that of a change of scene and air, especially if his lot is cast in what Dr. Waters will forgive us for describing as the trying climate of Bombay. Happily the difficulties in the way of obtaining such a change, are light compared to those in Calcutta or Madras, from whence the distance to Darjeeling and Ootacamund respectively is so great as to render those health resorts practically inaccessible to the poor. But Matheran, Khandala, or Lanowli and other sanitaria are within easy reach of Bombay. The question of distance being no obstacle, the generous idea of providing temporary homes for the poor, where they can obtain a complete change of air, is a thoroughly practical one, and the Parsees are to be commended upon the heartiness with which they are carrying it into effect. The latest instance of this class of philanthrophy is the Bai Bhikhaiji Jehangir Mody sanitarium, which was formally declared open by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on Sunday afternoon last. The sanitarium comprises a convalescent home, and ten villas or bungalows, each capable of accommodating a family. Two sons of the donor, Mr. Jehangir Mody, were a few years back stricken down with severe illness, which the doctors seemed quite unable to cure, and they only recovered when sent to Lanowli. It is to Mr. Mody's desire to give tangible proof of his gratitude to Providence for their recovery that the Parsees owe this latest addition to the charitable institutions that abound amongst them. Mr. Mody's wife with equal generosity shared in the good work, and by the gift of her own bungalow to the benefaction has provided an endowment which will be sufficient to maintain and keep in repair the buildings that make up the sanitarium, and hence they are named after her. The Parsees are nothing if not practical, and with regard to the present gift, everything has been placed on a most business-like basis. The sanitarium, so far from being kept as a kind of family institution for the benefit of the poor relations of the donor, has been handed over to a board of trustees, composed of leading men. The mention of their names is in itself a guarantee that its doors will ever be open to the poor and deserving of the community, irrespective of family considerations. In the brief and felicitous speech made by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at the opening ceremony, he pointed out that with the growth of opportunities which a more numerous growth of home to good hill by med to high ed for Parsees, [redacted] have accomplished great ing of benevolent institutions, themselves, but for the general public other communities have also done much, but it is no more than simple justice to say that for their numbers the Parsees have done wonders. We hope that, as has often happened before, the wealthy men of other communities, seeing the potential benefits derivable to the public from this the most recent form of Parsee benevolence, will go and do likewise.

IN his last Budget statement, Sir James Westland gave three crores and eighty-nine and a-half lakhs as the revised estimate of revenue derivable from the import duties for the year just closing. The original estimate was somewhat higher, *viz.*, Rs. 3,91,25,000, but the actuals have exceeded that figure, being only one lakh below the good round sum of four crores of rupees. This favourable result is all the more remarkable since the legislation reducing the import duty on cotton goods, and exempting yarns, had been in operation two months when the year closed. It was anticipated that the change in the cotton duties would involve a loss of half-a-crore per annum, notwithstanding the increased revenue from excise, so that upon that calculation the loss would have been at least nine lakhs for the two months. The original estimate for cotton goods was one crore and forty-four lakhs, and the revised one crore and sixteen lakhs, but the actual return is one lakh above the latter figure. It is clear from an examination of the figures just issued by the Finance and Commerce Department that the partial remission of the cotton duties has been more than made good by increases in other directions. Kerosine oil and liquors have yielded specially high revenue, and indeed there has been a very general expansion. The total gross revenue from imports and exports has been four crores ninety-two lakhs, as against an original estimate of four crores and seventy-six lakhs.

THE death of Sir Henry Parkes removes one of the most prominent figures from political life in Australia. He began his battle with the world in a very humble sphere, having received but a scanty schooling owing to the pecuniary misfortunes of his father. After working in the fields and in a rope-walk, he was apprenticed to a Birmingham wood and ivory turner. At the age of twenty-one he married and started business for himself, but not prospering as he hoped to, Parkes proposed emigration, a plan which his wife's friends disapproved and sought to obviate. He abandoned a project to go to the United States, but determined to try Australia. Thither he went, and after working successively as a farm-labour store-hand, customs' officer, and wood and ivory turner, turned his attention to journalism and platform oratory. He founded a newspaper which he edited for seven years, and from 1854 to the present time sat in the Colonial Parliament for fourteen years, being at the head of the administration. As an educationist and a free trader he made a name for himself and was respected by opponents as well as friends. He was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1877, having several years previously been created Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his treatment of a batch of Italian immigrants who had been misled by an adventurer and left destitute in Sydney. A sketch of Sir Henry's career appears in our news columns.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday.

WE are informed that Sir Charles Farran has accepted the office of President of the Thespian Club, which became vacant on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Empson, R.A.

LIEUTENANT N. G. THOMPSON, Norfolk Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a medical board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal Command.

THE great heat which has been experienced in Khandalla and Lanowlee of late—quite as great in the daytime as that of Bombay—has now been succeeded by far more pleasant atmospheric conditions. Along the Ghauts, on Monday, high wind from the south-east brought up dense banks of clouds, which gave the sky a monsoon appearance, and lowered the temperature ten degrees. It has also been somewhat cooler in Bombay.

MR. COWASJI DINSHAW ADENWALLA, C. I. E., the merchant prince of Aden, where his benefactions are well-known, returned to Bombay by the mail steamer Caledonia, and intends staying here till the end of the year. According to Mr. Cowasji, the troubles in East Africa have had no effect on the Aden trade. Aden has been for some time past much cooler than Bombay. Mr. Cowasji has built a splendid upper-storeyed bungalow at Lanowlee, the house-warming ceremony of which has been fixed for the 10th proximo.

WE learn that Veterinary-Surgeon Mills, Principal of the Parel Hospital for Animals, is to be appointed a Government nominee on the Municipal Corporation in place of Major Scott, proceeded to Europe.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th April, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 326,767 maunds, and Rs. 41,263 in the earning.

ONE knows from books that the flying fox, or large frugivorous bat, extends like the crocodile through the islands, beyond Singapore to Australia; but one is scarcely prepared to hear that, like the rabbit, it has becomes an intolerable pest in those much-vexed Colonies. Here is the testimony: "Flying foxes are become a very serious trouble to the fruit-growers in the Maryborough district, Queensland. Owing to their increase of late years and a deficiency in their natural food this season, they have attacked the green oranges, which they have destroyed in great numbers. A petition is being drawn up asking the Department of Agriculture to take some steps to deal with this pest. Flying foxes have been for centuries or milleniums among the most destructive of Indian pests; but the country ages ago arrived at an arrangement for getting along with them—and that without killing them; for the Hindu inflicts suffering, but will not take life. Consequently the pest remains as it is, neither growing worse nor getting better. Guavas and custard-apples, which are cheap, are left to their ravages, and although each bat eats its own bulk of fruit every night, there are enough of those fruits left to serve the wants of the population. Figs are costly, and therefore it pays to cover orchards of them with vast nets, which tantalize the greedy depredators. But Australia, which can shoot anything that flies till not a small boy has a cartridge left, is unable to come to terms with the bats, but finds them multiply—nothing multiplies in India—till the aid of the Legislature has to be invoked to diminish their numbers.

[illegible]MS.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible]UGER'S REPLY.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

[illegible] Commons, last night, Mr. Ch[illegible] extract from President Kruger's [illegible] said, was courteous in tone and he [illegible] hopeful of a peaceful solution of the difficulties between the [illegible] Governments. He added that he had reluctantly withdrawn the invitation to the President to come to England. Meanwhile, he had telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson to come to England when Sir Graham Bower returns to the Cape, if the situation in the [illegible] permits of his doing so, to receive directions for further negotiations.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S DESPATCH.

The text of President Kruger's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain agrees with the version telegraphed by the *Times'* Pretoria correspondent.

ARMS FOR BULUWAYO.

A coach laden with arms and ammunition has reached Buluwayo.

THE *TIMES* ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Times*, in an article, to-day, discusses the question of a firmer policy of the Government in South Africa, and hints at the possibility of Sir Hercules Robinson resigning.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Curzon, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Russian Ambassador in London absolutely denies the existence of a secret Treaty, whereby a large Chinese territory had been ceded to Russia.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Li-Hung-Chang landed at Odessa, yesterday, and had a most imposing reception.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, APRIL 27.

M. Sarrien, having failed to form a Cabinet, M. Meline has been summoned by the President.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 o'clock, this morning, and the s. s. Parramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE HONOURS FOR THE AFGHAN PRINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The Amir of Kabul has, to-day, been informed by a official despatch from the Foreign Office of the honours conferred upon their Highnesses Nasrullah Khan and Habibullah Khan by the Queen-Empress.

FLOGGING IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

The statement of a Home contemporary, that the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act will be re-considered for abolition of flogging in the Native Army, is without present foundation.

CHITRAL NEWS.

A field telegraph has been opened at Haidari Kach. This will establish direct telegraph communication with Chitral.

Orders have been issued for the return to India from the Malakhand Pass of the 34th Pioneers, the roads having been constructed.

The first reliefs, the Bengal Sappers and Miners, will be relieved by No. 4 Company of the same Regiment.

The 32nd Pioneers return to their former station, with the relieved Regiment, *via* Burzil route.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, APRIL 28.

The Public Prosecutor, instructed by the Assistant Collector, again appeared in Captain C. A. Brown's court to prosecute Manecklal, th Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent.

Mr. William Almon, Second Assistant Collector of Customs, said he saw accused, Manecklal, in Mr. Rustom's dining-room in the Customs Office. He also saw another man, who, Mr. Rustom said, was a pleader. Continuing further, witness said that, according to what accused stated to Mr. Rustom, he (the accused) was sent to Bombay by the Sooba, Mr. Samarth, to see Mr. Rustom, and have the matter settled.

Mr. Dias was cross-examined. He said he saw Manecklal receive Rs. 760 from Laximan.

Mr. Rustom was re-called. He said he had waited on Colonel Martelli, the Agent to the Governor-General. He did not remember if the Colonel gave him any written orders.

Captain Brown is sitting for long hours, and the prosecution is expected to finish by next Wednesday.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 5-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	4	15 p.m.	21	35
Teheran	28	2	5 p.m.	...	9
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23th April, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	30	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	2

FROM UGANDA TO MOMBASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASSA, APRIL 10.

A RECORD trip has recently been made from the northern borders of Lake Victoria Nyanza to Mombassa, Mr. Frederick Pordage, of H. M.'s Uganda Administration, having accomplished the journey in 36 days, at the head of a caravan, including askaris and porters, of only 50 men; and when one considers the country he has passed through, it appears a wonderful performance. Five or six years ago 10 weeks was considered excellent time between Uganda and Mombassa, but owing to the hostility of various tribes and the necessity of occasionally fighting their way along, caravans were generally at least 300 strong; and the movements of so large a body of men, advancing in single file, were necessarily slow, the leading column having frequently to halt, and in some cases to ride back, to pick up stragglers. Moreover, the route was not then so well established, nor did the numerous victualing stations then exist, so that it was necessary to carry many days' rations: for instance, between Minnias and Kikuyu a caravan expected to be *en route* for 25 days, and as the whole of the intervening country was hostile, the predominant tribe being the Wananda, provisions for the whole distance had to be carried. The Wananda would never openly attack a well-armed caravan, but would hover about it for days, and seizing their opportunity when the track passed through thick jungle, they would pick off and kill all the stragglers and make off with their loads. Consequently, the onward movement was cautious and slow, and an average march was about 12 miles a day. Since then, however, the Wananda, Masai, and other predatory tribes have acquired a profound respect for the British rifle, and have learned, or are rapidly learning, that there is much more lasting benefit accruing from friendly trading with caravans than in attempting to seize the coveted brass and iron wire and beads by force; and it is now a rare occurrence for a caravan to be molested. When some months since a caravan was attacked and almost annihilated, and Mr. Dick was killed by a party of Masai, that tribe hastened to send word to head-quarters that the affair was a mistake, and that the caravan was supposed to be a force of Wakamba, a tribe with which the Masai were then at feud; and, as an earnest of their good faith, they sent in most of the property belonging to the caravan. Hence it is now possible to march through Equatorial Africa with a moderate attendance, and Mr. Pordage found his fifty men more than sufficient for the purpose; the natives everywhere were friendly and ready and willing to provide food, the porters' loads were comparatively light, and all other conditions were favourable, so that he was enabled to establish a record for a caravan journey from Uganda to the sea. Mr. Pordage has left for India, where his mission is to engage sundry store-keepers, clerks, apothecaries, and dispensers for the various stations in Uganda and *en route*.

Thirty-six days from Kampala, the capital of Uganda, to Mombassa means an average daily march of 23 miles, as the distance covered by Mr. Pordage was 845 miles; but there now seems every prospect of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway being carried through, judging by the experienced and energetic staff of engineers, and the great number of Indian Government coolies, employed in the preliminary earthworks; and when, in the course of, say, another five years, a first-class return, Mombassa to Uganda, will be available for travellers, we shall look forward to completing the journey, either way, in as many hours a Mr. Pordage took days.

The distance by rail from the terminus near Berkeley Sound, and the N.-E. end of Lake Victoria Nyanza, to Mombassa, will be about 675 miles, and as there are several rivers to be crossed and the high land of Man Escarpment to be negotiated, the engineers will find their work anything but plain sailing. The caravans from the north shores of the lake proceed to the Eastward and ascend the Man Escarpment well to the Northward and then continue to the S. S. E. along the top of the range for several days, travelling for a long time at the elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The railroad will strike more to the S.-Eastward from the shore of the lake and will meet the Man Escarpment more to the southward, thus reducing the distance, and will pass over the dry and arid plains avoided by caravans, which prefer the longer route as they pass well-watered districts—in fact, they have occasionlly too much of a good thing, as the forest lands upon the Man Escarpment abound in swamps, through which travellers have frequently to wade up to their armpits. But the advantages of the route render such temporary inconveniences of small moment—the climate is cold and bracing, the scenery is grand and in many places beautiful, and there are several stations where now stores of provisions are kept. The atmosphere at this great altitude is wonderfully clear and it occasionally happens that from Eldoma, one of the highest points of the Man Escarpment, the peaks of Mt. Elgon to the N.W., Mt. Kenia to the N.E., and Mt. Kilinia Ujaro to the S.E., are all visible. Eldoma is nearly upon the Equator, and is in about 36° of East Longitude, and Kilinia Ujaro is more that 150 miles distant. Then upon the Man Escarpment are two salt lakes, Elementata and Nakura, and several fresh water lakes, the largest of which is Naivasha, which is of considerable size, and about which are immense tracts of grass country—here, at the present time, the Masai keep there countless herds of cattle—other portions of the high land of Man are covered by dense forests, the home of large game, such as elephant, antelope, bartebeeste, and buffalo, while the noble African lion is occasionally met with.

Consequently, the African Ghats (as they may well be called) will rival those of India in beauty of scenery, and there is no doubt that the railroad will pass through some of the grandest country in the world; but travellers by rail will soon miss the sight of large game, all of which will fly from the iron horse and seek the solitude of the vast forests to the northward.

Descending the Man Escarpment on its Eastern side, the railway will, after passing Kibweizi, the head-quarters of the Scottish African Mission, and a delightful little town with well-built houses, excellent roads, and profuse cultivation, enter up the vast desert which extends to within 15 miles of Mombassa. There are occasional pleasant breaks, one of the most noticeable being the River Voi, which rises in the Rurra Hills, and, intersecting the Udara range, runs for a while through the desert and finally disappears in the sand. The appearance of the country is flat, stale, and unprofitable. The western portion of this desert is stoney ground with sharp gagged rocks jutting up here and there, then comes a sandy plain as far as Tarn. Here are some natural water holes, called Ngarungas: they are of very peculiar formation, and would appear to be artificial, but it is generally supposed that they were formed by the gradually wasting, by the action of water of a softer stone, traces of which still remain. The water here is neither good nor plentiful, but sufficient can generally be procured to satisfy the requirements of a large caravan. Between Tarn and the cultivated land bordering on the sea coast is a dense wilderness of acacias and aloes, with a tough and tiresome creeper trailing along the ground. This continues for 34 miles, and in the whole distance there is not the faintest appearance of water, so that a march of 34 miles is a necessary day's work, a truly tiring task for men carrying a burden of sixty-five pounds; but the railway cars will pass the deserts in a few hours, and passengers will look upon them with as little dread as they regard the sandy plains traversed by the northern Indian lines.

THE third edition of the "History of the Jewish Nation," by the late Rev. Dr. Edershein (Longmans and Co.) is no mere reprint, as may be inferred by the fact that although the stereotype plates of the old edition were still in existence the work has been entirely re-set. Dr. Edershein was a remarkable man both as regards his learning in Jewish and Christian theology, and his strange career. A Jew by birth and education, he became a convert to Christianity after he attained to manhood, and he accepted a call to the pastorate in the Scottish Free Church. He was also Grinfield Lecturer on Septuagint in the University of Oxford. The new edition of his monumental work has been revised in the light of more recent discoveries and criticisms by the Rev. Henry A. White, of New College, Oxford.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN a suit instituted in the Additional Sub-Judge's Court at Ghazipur, by one Sennarain Lal against Mr. J. T. Gasper, and Messrs. M'Leod and Co., of Calcutta, for the recovery of Rs. 2,000, two letters, and a stamped receipt were filed on behalf of Messrs. M'Leod and Co., along with their written statement some months ago. After several postponements the case was taken up on the 21sth instant. On the 22nd Messrs. M'Leod and Co.'s pleader had occasion to refer to the documents which he had filed, and much to his astonishment he found that a whole line had been inserted in the body of one of the letters, and in front of the signature the letters Sd. (abbreviation for signed) had been added. And the original stamp from the receipt had been removed, for a new stamp and new signature. It needs no expert to detect these forgeries, they are too glaring. The pleader immediately drew the attention of the court to this, and had his statement recorded on oath to the effect of the above alterations and additions being made after the documents had been filed. The Sub-Judge has promised to make a thorough investigation into the matter, and it is to be hoped ere long that the guilty person or persons will be brought to justice for this daring forgery.

AT about half-past four o'clock on the morning of April 10, the German steamer Framnes, which was coming up Rangoon river under pilotage charge of Captain P. H. Moore ran down a native kattoo, which was lying at anchor just beyond the Spit light ship, striking her amidships and completely wrecking her. The engines of the Framnes were immediately stopped and the steamer anchored, and a boat was sent to the assistance of the kattoo, but only one man was picked up off the wreck, the rest of the crew, consisting of eight men and a boy, being missing. The Framnes remained in the locality of the accident until daylight in the hopes of picking up few of the crew, but when daylight came the wreck was seen drifting out into the river without anybody living or dead on it. The pilot reports that a good lookout was kept on the steamer both on the bridge and on the fo'castle, but no light was seen until they were close on the boat, when a small light was noticed in what appeared to be the cabin. The engines were stopped and the helm put a starboard, but too late to avert the accident. No damage was done to the steamer. The kattoo was laden with a cargo of kerosine oil for Mergui. The sole survivor of the crew declares that the proper lights were shown on the boat.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 28th March, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 92,668 and for goods, etc., Rs. 84,097, making altogether Rs. 1,76,765, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 170. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,59,636, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 153.

JUST a year ago, when the Chitral expedition was determined upon, writes the *Melbourne Age* we suggested that the Victorian Government should apply to the Government of India for permission for one or more officers of the defence force to be attached to the expedition in order that they might gain experience of their profession from actual war. As a well known German general remarked when he saw a young regiment uneasy under fire, that being their first expeiience, "They'll be all right when they've been 'shooted over' once or so." Peace training, however, perfect, can never give that experience which only war can give. Even the Germans admit that, try hard as they may to eliminate unreality in their peace manœuvres, many things are done which would not take place if bullets were flying. In fact it has been suggested by more than one war-worn veteran that it would be well worth the cost if in peace manœuvres 1 per cent. of the cartridges served out should contain bullets. Last year Government took so much time to make up its mind that Sir Robert Low had brought the campaign to an end before what should be done was settled. New South Wales was prompter. The nile campaign will follow the lines of that of 1884-85, infantry and mounted rifles (either on camels or on horses) will do most of the work. Hence it would be advisable fo Government to send a mounted rifle officer, as well as one from the Victoria Artillery. Perhaps if one, at the outside two, undertook their own expenses Government might be able to get them attached to the expeditionary force. But if any of our officers are sent they must expect to be attached either to the staff or to an English battalion or mounted rifle corps, since they would be perfectly useless with an Egyptian regiment, from their ignorance of colloquial Arabic, in which British officers are required to pass before they are gazetted for duty with an Egyptian corps. However, here is the opportunity. We pay pretty highly for our small force, and the more officers we have who have been "shooted over" the better it will be. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory, though theory is quite necessary if the practice is not to lead to a *fiasco* or a disaster. If Government would only make up its mind to seize the present occasion to give one or two of our more promising officers a war training, Sir C. Holled Smith might be prevailed upon to use his influence with the Horse Guards and the Egyqtian Army to obtain this favour.

THE first representation of Mascagni's new opera "Zanetto," took place on the 18th ultimo at the Scala, in Milan. A large and attentive audience had gathered together. The opera, however, did not evoke much enthusiasm. Mascagni directed the the orchestra in person, but he did not present himself before the curtain at the conclusion.

JULY is a favourite month for Royal weddings. It seems to be decided that Princess Maud is to be married early in July. Other members of the British Royal Family who chose it were the late Princess Alice, on July 1, 1862; Princess Christian, July 5, 1866; her daughter, Princess Victoria, July 6, 1891; Princess Beatrice, July 23, 1885; the Duchess of Fife, July 27, 1889; and the Duke of York, July 6, 1893.

THE bank of Rothschild and Brothers has Paris correspondent says) made a donation of 800*l* to the University of Paris. It is to be spent on scholarships to enable the students of history and classic literature to travel abroad. Taine many years ago recommendended the creation of such scholarships. Renan said that he never understood Greek civilization before he saw the sun rising behind the Parthenon, and was sorry that there were not scholarships to enable poor students of Euripides and Sophocles to make sojourns at Athens.

MR. CHARLES LEONARD, the Chairman of the Transvaal National Union, to whose article in the "New Review" we refer elsewhere, is a native of Cape Colony. He was born at Somerset East (Cape Colony), and educated at Bedford, leaving school to commence farming near Graaf Reinet. Later on he drifted into the Cape Civil Service, and thence into the law. In 1888 he took over a business at Johannesburg. From the first an ardent member of the Reform movement, he was in 1894 elected to the Chairmanship, when the Hon. John Tudhope resigned. The famous manifesto was drawn up and signed by Mr. Leonard. He is a typical Colonial in appearance, rather tall, well-built, and athletic.

PRESIDENT STEYN, of the Orange Free State, with whom Oom Paul is said to have concluded a new offensive and defensive alliance, is a man of strong character and considerable influence. He is a power yet to be reckoned with—and a Boer of the Boers. When, just lately, he was requested to stand for the presidency, he concluded a very strong letter of acceptance with these remarkrble words: "May the day be long distant when the Afrikander shall forget his Bible and his gun!"

MADAME CAVAIGNAC, wife of the present Minister of War at Paris, has long complained of a bit of a broken needle being in her hand. She went to the greatest surgeons, who probed in vain, and feared she must have been the victim of her imagination. A few days ago, says a Paris correspondent, she was taken to the Ecole Centrale, where Professor Chapuys applies the Rontgen system of photography. A negative of surprising clearness was obtained after an exposure of two minutes. A point of a needle came out well in the photograph, which she took to a surgeon. He had no difficulty in operating successfully, although the point of the needle was in a knuckle joint.

LODZ, the so-called Polish Manchester, the great trading and industrial centre of Poland, owes its development and prosperity to foreign settlers. In the short period of a single decade its population, which is entirely industrial, has increased from 50,000 to nearly 300,000 souls. Its traders and manufactures may be described as a nondescript conglomeration of foreigners, who, finding themselves too heavily handicapped by the prohibitively high Russian duties, have so to say, brought their factories and mills with them and planted then down within the obstructing barrier of the Western frontier. For years past the Lodz people have been waging an increasingly successful commercial and industrial war against the Moscow traders and manufactuers, and it is just as likely, our Moscow correspondent thinks, that the "Polish Manchester" will reap the greater advantages from the opening of the Siberian Railway.

THERE was to be an interesting discussion at the Royal Botanic Society the other day. At the annual meeting in August last the council undertook to take into serious consideration a resolution proposed recommending the opening to the public of the Regent's Park Gardens for musical promenades on Saturdays and Mondays. The Gardens are now open on the days named, but the council are not in favour of providing music on the public days. Mr. J. S. Rubinstein, who brought the original motion forward, has accordingly given notice that at the Fellows' meeting he will move that a band be engaged to play on Saturdays and Nondays in the coming season, commencing in May.

THE improvements to navigation in the Lower Seine from Paris to the sea, and the advantages offered by water transport to many classes of goods, have induced another British firm to establish a direct line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Paris. For six years past steamers have been running every ten days from London to Paris; there is now also a weekly service from Liverpool to Paris, calling at Manchester and Rouen. The steamers (our Consul says) are well adapted to the river work, and are fitted to carry a small number of passengers; they carry 600 tons of cargo each, and their engines are of 650-horse power. The line is registered as the "Seine and Mersey Steamship Company, Limited," and the passage from Liverpool to Paris occupies only from five to six days.

THE death-rate at Seychelles last year was 14·80 per 1,000. This low rate speaks volumes for the healthiness of these islands. Indeed (says Administrator Stewart) it would not be possible to find a more healthy spot than Seychelles. O "I regret it is not known to the English public as a health resort. Persons suffering from consumption, throat, and chest diseases would find a delightful climate in Seychelles, without any of the sudden changes of temperature incidental to the Riviera."

JUST as Oxford and Cambridge have refused to grant degrees to women, it is interesting to note how young ladies in the United States are not satisfied with one degree but seek for several. The most recent example of this ambitious spirit, we gather from the *London American*, is that of Miss Elizabeth Hotchkiss, the daughter of the American Consul at Ottawa. Miss Hotchkiss is a graduate of Elmira College, New York. Not content with being a Bachelor of Arts, she successfully competed for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Cornell. It may frighten some men to know that this young lady, though now only twenty-five, has edited for some years the *Metaphysical Magazine*, published at St. Louis. Her hard studies have not interfered with her good looks, for when at Washington she was considered to be one of the most beautiful women in that fashionable centre.

NOTHING could well be daintier or prettier than the little "Muses Library" volumes, issued by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, in pale-blue and gilt cloth, and the "Poems of John Keats" find an appropriate place among them. It may be doubted, however, whether a fresh critical examination of a great writer's work is necessary every time they are included in a series such as this. Admirers of Keats will hardly care to be told, as they are in an introduction by Mr. Robert Bridges, that "to anyone who expects to be carried on by the interest of a story 'Edymion' is more tedious and unreadable than can be imagined," or that the "opening" of "Hyperion" "promises well." Keats' place in literature is now sufficiently well-defined, and in any case individual criticisms of his poems need not be inseparably bound up with them.

"ROUND THE WORLD" (George Newnes, Limited) is one of those graphic albums of views of cities and countries for which we are indebted to the photographic camera. Starting from London Bridge, with its heavy burden of vehicles and foot passengers, we are transported right across the continents of Evrope, Asia, Africa, and America, notable places being depicted with surprising fidelity in these large pictures to which the presence of crowds of people in their national costumes gives such a striking air of reality. To look at these pictures, in fact, is almost to see the places they represent.

OF all the works of Dr. Johnson his "Lives of the Poets," which was written to order for the booksellers, and upon which the author himself probably set slight store as compared with his other productions, seems to be the only one that has enduring popularity. The literary judgment in it, as Macaulay has pointed out, are often beneath contempt, but they contain biographical matter of much value, and Messrs. Methuen and Co. have probably been well advised in reissuing the work in three nicely printed volumes. The photogravure of the bluff, heavy-looking, old doctor from Sir Joshua Reynolds's speaking portrait forms an excellent frontispiece.

THE day is not yet on which the wolf and the lamb shall dwell together, but signs are not wanting which seem to show that there is a "forward movement" in that direction. Thus, for instance, a lioness from Somaliland has recently taken under her most tender protection a youthful bull-terrier, whom she treats as well as if he were her own son and heir. Curiously enough, she will have nothing whatever to do with her young friend's affectionate brothers and sisters, and while the favourite reposes securely under her protecting paw, she has nothing but a very suggestive snarl for all the rest. Again, there is a young Maltese cat, which, on finding out in some mysterious manner that a nestful of tiny chickens were left motherless, took the orphaned family at once in hand (or rather paw), and the fluffy party made themselves immediately at home in the warm fur-coat of the strange foster-mother. If, we are told, one of the babies ever happens to stray to far afield, the furry foster-mother recalls it at once with a plaintive mew. An equally curious case is told by M. Bellet of a terrier and a cat, both of whom were the mothers of happy families in the same stables, exchanging their progeny, and nursing and tending their adopted children with the utmost care. At the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, a lioness and a hound live in the same cage in perfect peace and friendliness, and in a corner in North Germany a game-keeper has recently reared a mixed litter of pups and fox-cubs. And, to crown all, there is the sad story of the dog which, having lost its friend the cat, dragged her into the gasden, dug her grave, buried her, and sat on the mound, filling the air with its dismal howls. But this latter is more palatable if taken with a grain of salt.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS is coming out as the "servant of the Revolution." He hoisted the Republican flag for the first time, says a Paris correspondent, at an aristocratic dinner given in his honour by Comte de Dion. After M. Aurelien Scholl had delivered a witty speech eulogizing the Prince, the latter, whose manner is languid and rather solemn, said in the course of his reply; "For my part I try to bear in mind these two warnings to his sons in the admirable will of my grandfather, the Duc d'Orleans. 'Be the passionate servants of the Revolution, and try to get yourselves forgiven—forgiven for being Princes.' In giving me the cross my father received from Gambetta, the Government of the Republic has absolved me, though not yet completely, for we are yet deprived, at least partially, of our rights of citizens. This decoration, on which you congratulate me, is highly prized by me. In receiving me you said you received a Frenchman, and that you shook hands with a compatriot who had done his best to serve his country. Thank you, gentlemen." Ringing hurrahs followed the speech. The *Temps* is delighted with it, and would make believe that it digs a ditch between the Prince and those Royalists who would make him a Pretender.

THE STEAMER COLLISION AT KARACHI.

AN Admiralty Court of Enquiry composed of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, I. C. S., as Judge, and Captains Tindall of the Patrick Stewart and Taunton of the Karachi Lighterage Company as Assessors, was held in the District Court on Friday to inquire into the circumstances attending the accident to the s. s. Java on Sunday last in the harbour here. Captain Shoplan l, the Port Officer, was also present, and greatly assisted the court in conducting the enquiry. The first witness summoned was Mr. Humble, the pilot, who was in charge of the steamer Rufford Hall on the day of the accident. He deposed that the dredger was in the channel, and stated that when he took charge of the Rufford Hall at 2-30 p. m. he knew that the dredger was there, but that he did not anticipate any difficulty or danger in streering the vessel, and hence it was that he did not ask the Port Officer to remove it. In reply to Mr. Leggett, he stated that he had not taken tiffin before he started with the Rufford Hall, and was perfectly sober and thoroughly competent to pilot the vessel. The next witness was Mr Edward Johnston, 1st Class pilot at Manora. He stated that he was on shore at Manora, and he simply saw the Rufford Hall striking the Java and gave it as his opinion that pilot Humble was quite justified in taking out the Rufford Hall notwithstanding the fact of the dredger being in the position she was. Mr. Ingle, 2nd officer of the s. s. Java, was then examined. He said that he was on the Java when the accident occurred, and he saw the Rufford Hall pass the dredger; he heard no order to let go her chains. The next witness was Captain Tyndall of the Java. He deposed that the Java was cut down 21 feet. The shock was very great. The dredger was 300 feet away from the Java. He stated that in his opinion a pilot would not be justified in piloting a vessel considering the position the dredger occupied at the time of the accident. No other witnesses were examined, and it being found necessary to take the evidence of the captain and officers of the Rufford Hall, the enquiry was adjourned to the 17th or 18th June next, when the Rufford Hall is expected to arrive here. The water has been pumped out of the Java and she is now reported to be well afloat. The rent in her side is being repaired, and as soon as this has been done, and she is rendered sufficiently safe to put to sea, she will be taken to Bombay, docked, and properly repaired.—"Sind Gazette"

TWO CELEBRATED EQUINES, QUIVER AND VANCLEEVE.

CHAMPION horses are at all times subjects of interest to Australians. A faithful portrait of the well known 4-year-old filly Quiver should prove more than ordinarily acceptable, for not long since she ran a dead heat with the crack performer Wallace for the B. R. C. Champion Stakes; and by so doing earned a record for the quickest Australian time (5 minutes 23½ seconds) for the distance, three miles. Our representative in Melbourne tried to get a photo of Quiver at the time of the race, but failed, owing to the owner's superstition that a photo, brought ill-luck. Since then Fordham has bought the mare for shipment toIndia, and as he quickly consented to having her photographed we can give the picture. She is to leave by the first direct boat to India. The photo of Vancleeve is peculiarly interesting, he being the sire of Mr. Buckland's Fritz, which recently won the Champion Intercolonial Trot in the quickest time ever done in Australasia. The portrait of Fritz appeared in a recent number. Trotting has taken a firm hold here, and has almost shaken itself quite clear of the gambling fraternity who used to cling to it a few years back. The record of Fritz for a mile is 2 minutes 14-1-6th seconds. Quiver is a four-year o'd, and carried 8st. 11lb. in the Champion Stakes.—"Sydney Mail."

THE DEPARTURE OF THE STAFFORD REGIMENT FOR WADY HALFA.

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE, war correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* gives a graffic description of the entraining of the Staffordshire regiment at Cairo for Wady Halfa.

Yesterday we saw the Staffordshires off, nine hundred of them, for Wady Halfa, and a more hard-bitten set of lads I have never set eyes upon. It is pleasant to find that the territorial system has, with the exception of the cases of a few regiments which are recruited from sparsely-inhabited districts, come to stand for an absolute fact. It will make the next great battle in which British infantry are engaged singularly picturesque when the men of Kent, the men of Gloucester, or the men of Yorkshire are actually fighting under their own banners. In this case I am assured that at the very least 90 per cent. of the men are actually of Staffordshire birth and breeding—midlanders drawn from the mines and the potteries. Taken as a body they are shorter than either Egyptian or negro troops, but their chest measurements are high and in their white gold-spiked helmets and khaki suits they look a thoroughly workmanlike body of men. Outside the station they stand in their ranks leaning on their rifles, while Colonel Beale makes his last preparations, and the subalterns chat together. A crowd of redfezzed Egyptians and sun-helmeted Europeans are looking silently on without much sign of sympathy. A long-legged, red-oated dragoon wanders through the ranks looking for a pal. He finds him at last, just in front of me—a stocky little infantryman, all hat and knapsack. "Bye, Bill!" says the dragoon." Bye, !"says the other, hardly glancing at him. Two Frenchmen would have been in each other's arms. Yet it cannot be want of feeling, or why should the dragoon wander about in that blazing Cairo sun looking for his pal?

And now the men file in and take their places in the train as stiff and as silent as so many clay-coloured, redfaced marionettes. The officers are in the long saloon carriages in front, and the windows are fringed with their faces, some laughing, some a little solemn perhaps, for the platform is crowded with ladies, and the season has been a gay one. A senior officer waves his hand, and a lady beside me responds. They are husband and wife, and this is their Anglo-Sxon farewell. It is the dragoon and his pal over again. But feeling is strained in spite of this restraint, and there are some eyes turned away as the band wails off into "Auld Lang Syne." An irresponsible subaltern shoots his head out through the window. Back the stable on Friday, and wire me if the mare wins." "Say, mister," asks a lance-corporal, pushing through the crowd, "is this, ere the train for Dongola?" Tension is relieved, and before it can return the train steams slowly out of the station.

And now, as I stand on the platform, there passes me window after window blocked with the faces of the men. They are small windows, and yet everyone of them frames eight faces, two with their chins overhanging the lower edge, two above, two above, and then finally two who can just squeeze through at the top. But these faces are a revelation. To watch the marionette Tommy so far, one would say that be had no opinion upon the matter in hand. He was wound up to entrain himself, and so he mechanically entrained. But now his helmet is off, his belt is undone, and he is a human being again. And what a human being! Look at those eight bullet-heads, close cropped and red-eared, with flushed bruiser faces, and gap-toothed mouths howling in chorus. They are not beautiful, certainly, and it would be hard to deny that they are brutal, but what a sense of vigorous high-blooded animalism they leave behind them! For good or evil, there is nothing weak about these squares of flushed shouting faces which are sliding past us. Tommy looks to me as capable of sacking Badajos as his forbears did before him, but he is also as capable of holding the ridge at Busaco. Swifter and swifter goes the train, and on the back footboard a small private is dancing wildly. "Ye see, ye 'couldn't' leave me be'ind!" he screamed, and waved two frantic arms in the air. Good-bye, my gallant soldier boys, and God be with you! I think that you will see Berber before you set foot on Cairo platform once more. With a fringe of waving helmets the train lurches round the curve, and England has moved another pawn upon the chessboard of the world.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday. The Oriental, which communicated at Aden, with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, brings the following passengers:—

Ashburner, Lt W	Hutchinson, Lt C G
Beck, Rev L N	Hunt, Mr J T
Bell, Mr Beatson	Hamilton, Mr Douglas, and infant
Bridgeman, Lt G A	Hodding, Mr and Mrs
Clark, Mr H M	Haines, Major
Creagh, Lt A B	Leslie, Lt W S
Dowling, Mr R	Lynch, Mr C B
Dickinson, Miss	Morice, Mrs
Dunbar, Lt C McG	Moyle, Mr G
Davies, Mr F S	Ross, Surg-Col
Everett, Lt G W	Sherwell, Mr W C
Francke, Mr	Smithson, Miss
Gaddock, Mrs	Stafford, Mr J
Gordon, Mr G	Walker, Capt M
Grahame, Mr L F	Way, Lt H S
Holme, Mr and Mrs	

THERE are few countries having better or more extensive means of inland navigation than North Italy, which resembles Holland in the number of its canals. Before the existence of the railways, goods were principally sent to and from Venice and Milan by boats. Venice has a natural waterway navigable for small steamtugs towing trains of flat barges, up to the Laks of Como and Lake Maggiore, as far as Magodino in Switzerland. Several attempts have been made to establish on a sound commercial basis the navigation of the River Po and its confluents, as the advantages of this scheme are obvious, but so far without success.

THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES.

ON the 27th proximo, Sir Henry Parkes, the veteran Minister of New South Wales, the G.O.M. of our Australian dominion, the Chief of the Colonial Free-traders—would have entered on his eighty-second year. He recently compiled his reminiscences, and as he possessed a retentive memory and wielded a facile pen, an interesting and instructive volume was the result. Born in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, on May 27, 1815, he received a somewhat scanty education in Kenilworth and Gloucester; but he has ever been a voracious reader, and is essentially a self-taught man. The dawn of early manhood found him an ardent sympathiser with the great Chartist agitation that half-a-century ago was clamouring for those legitimate reforms that were then denied, but have since been largely conceded to the English masses. The fire and the force of the political convictions of young Henry Parkes at this remote period are pretty accurately reflected in his little volume of versified fury called "Murmurs of the Stream." Disraeli, as we all know, perpetrated "A Revolutionary Epic" in his callow political youth, and had some difficulty in after years in explaining away some rather strong couplets here and there that were extracted and quoted by his opponents. Sir Henry Parkes underwent a similar experience.

In his 24th year young Parkes resolved to try his fortune in the Greater Britain of the Sunny South, and established himself in business in Sydney, the capital of the Colony of which he is now for the fourth time Prime Minister. Very soon after landing in Australia we find him taking an active interest in the Colonial questions of the day, and generally supporting the Liberal policy of the Hon. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrook). When Lowe returned to England, after ten years in Australia, and when the other great popular leader, W. C. Wentworth ("The Australian Patriot") retired from active public life, Parkes speedily came to the front and assumed the commanding political position that he has ever since occupied. He was first elected for Sydney in 1854, and an extract from a speech he made on the day preceding the election serves to shew the resolute character of the man. "The bare idea that possibly I may, at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, be your representative, instead of stimulating me to feelings of idle vanity, afflicts me with a deep sense of responsibility, and of the difficult task which will be thrown upon me to shape my course as to be able to advance our infant liberties, and to be—without the prospect of which I would not continue to hold my seat—a valued member of the Legislature. If it should be my fortune to be elected, and I should find myself an uninfluential member of the House, my pride would not allow me to remain, whether you asked me to resign or not."

For a couple of years—from 1861 to 1863—the political career of Sir Henry Parkes was interrupted by a mission to England, with the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley as his colleague. Their object was to promote emigration to their colony by speaking in the various centres of population and pointing out the advantages of Australia as a field for the overcrowded workers of the old land. Their success did not equal their expectation, for the great American Civil War was then in progress, and they found it difficult to secure the ear of the British public. Three of the addresses he delivered in this country (London, Derby, and Birmingham) during that visit will be found in the bulky volume of "Speeches by Sir Henry Parkes" (Longmans).

Federation, Education, and Free Trade were the three great signposts that marked the public career of the G.O.M. of Australia. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in Victoria, and Sir Henry Parkes, in New South Wales, were the first Australian statesmen to raise the standard of Federation and to educate public opinion above mere provincialism in their respective colonies. Unfortunately Sir Henry Parkes and the people of New South Wales in general had so far not been able to co-operate in the particular scheme of Federation that has been adopted by the other colonies, but the difficulties in the way are being gradually removed, and it will not be very long before Australasia will be heard to speak with one unanimous voice in Federal Council assembled.

To the question of education Sir Henry Parkes devoted a very large amount of his time and energies, with the result that it is agreed on all hands that New South Wales is primarily and chiefly indebted to him for its present admirable public school system. But it was as the great Colonial champion of Free Trade that Sir Henry appeared most interesting in British eyes. The late General Election in New South Wales was a pitched battle between the forces of Protection and Free Trade, the former being commanded by the late Premier (Mr. Dibbs) and the latter by the subject of our sketch. The disciples of the creed of Cobden and Bright were the victors, but by a very slender majority, the Protectionists having wrested from them several of their seats.

Sir Henry in latter years turned his pen to account by founding and editing the Sydney "Empire," a daily journal which he conducted for seven years, and to which Mr. Robert Lowe was a contributor. Sir Henry also contributed from time to time to most of the Colonial periodicals, and quite recently he offered for competition amongst the lady readers of a Sydney magazine a handsome writing-desk, with monogram engraved, for the best composition on some lines of Tennyson. He had an amiable weakness for posing as a friend of the Laureate, and when surprise was being expressed in the Colonies at the poet's acceptance of a Peerage, Sir Henry assured a Colonial audience that Tennyson had told him that he had accepted a title, not on personal grounds, but as a compliment to literature.

In December, 1881, Sir Henry, as Premier of New South Wales, re-visited his native England, and was honoured with a public reception at Stoneleigh, where he first saw the light. He was as hale and vigorous as many men who were a quarter of a century his junior. Tall, aggressive-looking, with strongly-marked features and a profusion of grey hair encircling his ruddy face, he was the picture of a sturdy veteran enjoying the best of health. At one of the numerous meetings he addressed all over the country during his late Free Trade campaign, he told his hearers that he meant to live until he was 120, and the fact that he had just entered on a second matrimonial engagement by wedding a lady of 34 went to show that he was anxious at least to see the nineteenth century out. Unfortunately he has not.

TOTALISATORS IN INDIA.

FOR some time past the committee of the C.T.C Stewards have been considering the question of a more extended system of totalisators to supersede the bookmaker, and have now before them, a long statement which has been prepared by the Secretary to the C.T.C. dealing with the subject. It is thought probable that the Stewards will eventually decide to give the machine a trial, and cease, to license or recognise bookmakers. How the new system will work remains to be seen, and it has at present as many enemies amongst the owners and racing public, as it has friends. In New Zealand the totalisator has been found to answer excellently well, but it must be borne in mind that in that country the ready-money betting public is a considerably larger one than ours in India, though, no doubt, the necessity for ready-money transactions will in time accustam the Indian public to the new system. Betting by means of the totalisator will at any rate have one good effect, namely, to check the impecunious plunger who dabs it on in thousands when perhaps he has not so many hundreds to rub together. It still, however, remains to be proved whether the owner in India will get as good odds or as big dividends as he has been accustomed to get from the bookmaker. From the figures which were so carefully compiled by ou contemporary "The Asian" on the past season working, it was shown that in almost every instance the fielder, bad as his odds were, was laying bette odds than were obtainable at the totalisator.

There is another objection to the totalisator whic has before now been pointed out in these columns and that is, that in some cases it is quite possibl where one horse is made a hot favorite for his backers to receive back actually less than their origina stake. This is extremely likely to happen in Calcutta where the cry is so often raised by the fielde that the public are only backing one. Suppose fo instance there are four runners in a race and th relative number of tickets on each to be, A. 1,000, B 30, C. 20, D. 10, that gives us a totol of 1,060 tickets o Rs. 10,600. Deduct from this the 10 per cent. appropriated to the race fund, that leaves a surplus for divisio amongst the investors on A. of Rs. 8,540 which woul give each Rs. 10 ticket holder a return of Rs. 8 and fraction, thereby making him a loser, even though h is a backer of the winning horse. This is by no mean a hypothetical case, for there are recorded instance of this having occurred in Calcutta; neither are th proportions which we give undue ones or unlikel One notable instance of the absurdity. to which betting on the totalisator is sometimes reduced is th memorable bet of Rs. 10000 made by Captain Or Ewing over Metallic's Cup. He did not actuall lose money, but he was laying odds of something lik 10 to 1 on the mare to win a few paltry hundreds.

Nevertheless the totalisator has its friends, and i January 1895 when this same question cropped u several letters were addressed to this journal givin the opinions of sportsmen on the subject, and M Boteler the Official Handicapper to the C. T. C. als kindly furnished us with a description of the Frenc "pari mutuel" system. Some extracts from thos letters and communications we now re-print, a they may be useful at the present juncture.

One correspondent wrote us:—

One of the reasons given against totalisators i that betters in this country do not carry much mone about with them; but this objection surely woul very soon correct itself. There is no real reason wh they should not carry money. We all know the cas where an ingenuous up-country sportsman latel put Rs. 10,000 on his horse at the totalisator in o race thereby bringing the odds to 10 to 1 "on," whic though betting in this blind way is not advocate goes to prove there is no difficulty in coming to th races provided with a fair amount of the needfu Why too should not Turf Clubs be prepared on ra days to advance cash up to a certain sum to approve customers—say to members of the Turf Club the a vance to be repaid the first working day. It might perhaps, worth while for the Turf Club to sell right to run the totalizators, half the percentage deducted to be their's, half the gain of the purchasers. Some sporting men might form a syndicate to run the show. The difficulty here would, of course, be the working staff, which would only be required for a couple of months but practically a smaller staff, with extra men for the two months could be kept on all the year round as, if the system were once a success, the large up country meetings would gladly hire some of the staff with instruments, etc., for their meetings, anyhow it is worth while trying to do something. The Stewards of the Turf Club ought to obtain a report on the working of the totalisators in Australia and France. We do not want to do away with book makers but to have a larger system of totalisators combined with fewer book-makers, who should be required to give greater guarantees and be bound to bet to a liberal amount on their quoted odds.—"Planters' Gazette."

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* contains a full plate engraving of the Royal Irish Rifles and the following interesting letter-press concerning them:—

Our long and exhaustive survey of the regimental achievements and glories of the British Army reaches to-day its one hundredth illustration. It has been a gratifying and inspiring task to recount the splendid deeds, fruitful in good to the country, of so many gallant regiments, and it is pleasing that our hundredth historical sketch falls to so famous a corps as the Royal Irish Rifles. The two battalions which constitute that regiment were both raised in 1793, the first (83rd) in the county of Dublin by Major Fitch, who, as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment, was killed in the Maroon War, two years later, while the second (86th) was embodied under Major-General C. Cuyler, and hence was originally known as "General Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers." The Maroon War, in which it lost seventy killed and wounded, was the first active service of the 83rd. It was employed with the army under Sir David Baird, in 1806, at the Cape of Good Hope, where it remained until 1817, a second battalion of the same regiment—raised in 1804 and disbanded in 1817—rendering meanwhile service in the Peninsular campaigns that will never be forgotten. This battalion landed at Lisbon in April, 1809, formed part of Cameron's brigade, and was engaged at the passage of the Douro and the capture of Oporto, as well as in an action with Soult's rear guard at Salamonde, where it completely routed a French regiment. At Talavera, by its steadiness and the dashing bravery with which it engaged the enemy at the point of the bayonet, the 83rd gained undying renown. On that memorable day Colonel Gordon, leading his men to the charge, fell at their head, and the loss of eighteen officers and 384 men killed and wounded, which made it necessary for the regiment to return to Lisbon, bespeaks better than words the brilliant service of the 83rd. In the next year the battalion was in Picton's division at Busaco, and in 1811 it took part in the actions of Leyria, Pombal, Condeixa, Foz d'Aronce, Guarda, and Sabugal, in which last engagement it made a decisive bayonet charge. It lost heavily at Fuentes d'Onor, and participated in the first siege of Badajoz. In 1812 it was engaged in the desperate fighting at Ciudad Rodrigo, its light company leading the attack. It was in the front of the attack, too, in the terrible onslaught on Badajoz, where it fought with the highest distinction. The other service rendered by this intrepid battalion included the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the pursuit of the French, the engagements of the Nivelle and Orthes, and the sanguinary battle of Toulouse.

The 86th Regiment, having been embodied as related above, served on board the fleet as marines in 1795, and then went to the Cape, proceeding afterwards to Madras, where it landed 1,300 strong. It fought in the Egyptain campaign of 1801, and was present at the fall of Cairo, after which it returned to India. There it formed part of the expedition to Cambay, and was present in various engagments, including the capture of Baroda, where it took two of the enemy's colours. Subsequently it was engaged in several hard-fought actions with the Mahrattas, rendering splendid service at the storming and capture of Baroach, and it was present during the memorable siege of Bhurtpore, where a detachment carried certain earthworks and took several of the enemy's guns. The 86th, then known as the "Leinster Regiment," also played a chief part in the operations against the French Isle of Bourbon, in 1810, which, aided by 180 men of the Madras native infantry and a small detachment of artillery, it captured, the remainder of the expedition being unable to land on account of the heavy surf. The utmost bravery was shown in this operation, and the memory is yet green of the private who rushed into the enemy's redoubt at the head of the storming party, and, climbing the flagstaff, of which the halyards had been shot away, fastened there the King's colour under a heavy musketry fire. The 86th remained in India many years, its title being changed in 1812 to that of the County of Down Regiment, and was engaged in expeditions against the Pindaris and in quelling a serious insurrection against the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1817. In that year a detachment of the disbanded battalion of the 83rd Regiment proceeded from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope to join the 1st Battalion, which had just been employed against the Boers and Kaffirs, and was under orders for Ceylon. There it was engaged in the arduous service of suppressing the Kandian revolt, and lost heavily from sickness and hardship. These were operations in which the flank companies of the 86th from Madras, under Captain Creagh, were also employed. The last named regiment came home in 1819, while the 83rd remained in Ceylon until the end of 1828.

The European battle honours of the Royal Irish Rifles were won, as we have seen, by the second battalion of the 83rd, disbanded at the close of the great war, but the regiments themselves had gained a high character for fine discipline, steadiness, endurance, and bravery in many arduous operations abroad. The 83rd proceeded to Nova Scotia in 1834, from thence to Lower Canada, and fought in the Canadian rebellion, including the engagements of St. Eustace and Prescott. It came home in 1843, and went to India in 1849. The 86th Regiment, which had been serving with credit in nearly all the West Indian Islands, and had been granted the honour of wearing the motto "Quis separabit?" (now held by the Royal Irish) on its appointments, had preceded it in 1842. Both regiments served in Central India during the Mutiny. The 83rd, forming part of the Rajpootana Field Force, was actively employed against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Neemuch, which a detachment defended gallantly, while other detachments were engaged in the attack upon Jeerun, and the regiment rendered brilliant service in the siege and capture of the strong position of Kotah. It fought also at Awah, Nusseerabad, Ajmere, along the Chambal River, and in the neighbourhood of Tonk, displaying equal bravery and endurance in its marching powers. The same qualities were displayed by the 86th, which served with the 1st Brigade of the Central India Field Force. It was present at the capture of Dhar, and in the long-fought action of Mundesore, where 20,000 rebels were routed; it was engaged at the storming and capture of Chandaree Fort, and in the battle on the Betwa, where Tantia Topee, with 25,000 men, was defeated. It furnished the breach and escalading parties at the storming of Jhansi, and was employed in the actions of Kooneh, Gowlowlee, Morar, and the storm and capture of Gwalior. The 83rd, which had been styled the County of Dublin Regiment, left India for the Cape and home in 1861, the 86th having returned in 1859. The 83rd returned to India in 1870, and during the Afghan War of 1878 proceeded on field service to Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, but was not present in any engagement. In 1881 it was ordered to the Cape Colony, and served with the Natal Field Force in the campaign against the Boers. The two regiments, linked as the Royal Irish Rifles in that year, have since, as before, maintained their excellent discipline and high character, and have served in several parts of the world. The 2nd Battalion, in 1889, participated in the expedition up the Nile and the operations against Wad-el-Nejumi, which resulted in his defeat at Toski, though without being engaged with the enemy.

SHOULD ladies ears be visible or not? Should the hair be worn so as to conceal them, or otherwise? These questions are at present hotly debated in the world of Parisian fashion. Obviously the burning problem is incapable of one solution which will please everybody. Ladies who possess a pair of delicately moulded, shell-like ears that invite admiration will always prefer to let them be seen. Those who are less fortunate will prefer to sacrifice them to their chevelure. The fair disputants may very well agree to differ.

I HAVE heard a story this week, writes a correspondent of the *Planter*, of the Englishman's Hindustani, quite as good as the famous Ham roz roz hukm de; tum roz roz hukm ne, etc. There lived at a hill station a General, a Colonel, and a Lieutenant, the first dwelling a little way up the hill, the second midway, and the Lieutenant on the top. A dhobi who washed for these gentlemen, used to carry the clothes on the back of a donkey. Delivering the clothes of the General, he used to stop at the Colonel's, where his load being considerably lightened, he would let off the donkey and carry on the Lieutenant's clothes himself. The latter, marking this slight to his dignity, questioned the dhobi "Dekho you, General Saheb gadha, Colonel Saheb gadha, ham ne gadha?" The dhobi misinterpreting his meaning: "Nahin Huzur, ap gadha nahin hai." The Lieutenant: "You thundering scoundrel, tum albat gadha;" and he raised his stick. In abject terror, the polite dhobi was forced to assent,—"Han, Huzur?" But all the Lieutenant had meant to ask was: "You take your donkey to the General's and to the Colonel's why not to mine?"

MR. CURZON ON THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

MR. G. N. CURZON, M. P., delivered his annual address to his constituents at Southport, on Saturday night (March 28). There was a large attendance. Sir W. B. Forwood, Chairman of the Southport Division of the Lancaster Conservative Association, presided.

Mr. Curzon, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said during the past six months foreign affairs has occupied the public stage, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. Lord Rosebery had been addressing the National Liberal Federation, which, apparently, was not a very happy family. As Leader of the Radical Party, Lord Rosebery did not seem to excite a unanimity of enthusiasm among his own supporters. He alternated between a certain jocular humour and a vein of petty and unworthy spleen, and a legitimate statesmanlike criticism of public affairs. He had taunted the present Government with having neglected to call the Cabinet together for two months in the Autumn. Well, if Cabinets were united, which had not always been the case (laughter and cheers), there was no cause for frequent meetings. Lord Rosebery had said that in ten years the Liberal Party might be once more understood. It took a long time to understand the Liberial Party (laughter). The draught which Lord Rosebery administered was not a very pleasing or intoxicating one (laughter). It must have been the spectacle of his (Mr. Curzon's) uncle, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, upon the platform that compelled Lord Rosebery to put his more stimulating liquors on one side. (Laughter.) Lord Rosebery's complaint against the Conservative Government was that they had not yet made a new earth, and he did not expect them to make a new heaven. So that was reserved for the architects of the Liberal Party. The plans and specifications were, he believed, drawn out, and were to be seen at the office of the National Liberal Federators (cheers); but he believed that there had been some delay in arranging the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, owing to a misunderstanding and dispute as to whether the trowel should be handled by Sir William Harcourt or Lord Rosebery. (Laughter and cheers.) The object of the Government was not to create a new earth, but to make happy and contented the people on that part of the earth occupied by the subjects of the Queen. Lord Rosebery had uttered some wise and weighty words about the continuity of foreign policy. The doctrine which the ex-Prime Minister propounded was a sound and indispensable one, and he (Mr. Curzon) wished it had been made and could always be made the guiding rule of our public life. But had the preacher who preached it so eloquently always preached it? Take Armenia. It was true that there had been massacres and atrocities in that country, and it might also be said that it was a humiliating spectacle. But he replied that the humiliation was not that of the present Government. They did all in their power to stop this deplorable series of events. In the interests of the continuity of policy he asked whether it was not an absurd and wanton thing to bring these charges of failure against the present Government. If the present Government were to be charged with these massacres, who was it who, by the surrender at Majuba Hill (cheers) and by the cession of the Transvaal to the Boers, had involved us in the series of events that had lately been happening in South Africa? Who was it that went to Egypt? Who was it that bombarded Alexandria? Who was responsible for the evacuation of the Soudan and the sacrifice of Gordon? (Cheers.) Who was it who, by that evacuation, had handed it over for ten years to misrule and oppression, compared with which that of the Armenian provinces sank into insignificance? That argument of bygone responsibility was a boomerang argument, which recoiled with force upon those who used it, and, if it was to be brought out from the political armoury, it was a weapon from which not they, but their opponents, had most to fear. (Cheers.) He confessed to some astonishment at the agitation—he might almost say the alarm—which the Soudan Expedition had excited. In the first place, this expedition was primarily directed for the protection of the boundaries of Egypt from the danger by which they were menaced. We had for ten years been in Egypt, not merely as guardians and protectors but he might almost say as trustees for Europe of Egyptian administration. We had raised that country from the slough of Oriental misrule to a position of solvency, happiness, good government, and contentment. If they found, as they had found, the frontiers of Egypt in danger, it was for them, who had assumed military as well as administrative responsibility for that country, to see that the danger was met by proper steps. Then this movement had the additional advantage of carrying relief to the beleagured Italians at Kassala. The question was sometimes put, "What have you to do with Kassala, and what has it to do with you?" In the first place, we had a very friendly feeling towards the Italians (cheers), who were old friends of ours. In the second place, if the Italians were defeated at Kassala, it would not be merely a disaster to Italy, but would be a peril to Egypt and our work there also. No difference was drawn in the heart of the African Continent between the various classes of Europeans. There was no difference between an Italian and an Englishman. The question in Africa was and always had been one of conflict between the dark-skinned man and the light-skinned man. The defeat of the Italians at Kassala was not merely an incidental repulsion of a particular detachment of Europeans of a certain nationality; it was a victory of the forces of barbarism over the forces of Europe, which were the forces of civilisation in the Continent. Lord Rosebery had said: "Withdraw the inundation of Dervishes from Kassala to Dongola.

His (Mr. Curzon's answer was, "We are trying to divert a stream in order to avert a subsequent flood." (Cheers.) Then there was a third advantage in this forward movement. If it was successful, as they hoped it would be, it would constitute a preliminary but permanent recovery by Egypt of a small portion at any rate of her old province of the Soudan. Since we had evacuated it, people seemed to have forgotten it was an Egyptian province. Ever since the evacuation it had been certain that sooner or later this stigma must be removed, and that some effort would have to be made to recover the Soudan for civilisation. He did not say that the present movement was any design to reconquer the Soudan. It was not the idea nor present intention of the Gevrnment; but if this movement should be successful, as they hoped it might be, it would at any rate be one step forward for Egypt towards recovering the province she had lost. Meantime, he thought the Government might be content to continue their action, confident of the approval of the country, the support of a large majority in the House of Commons, and, he believed, the sympathy of the civilised world. (Cheers.) If we had escaped the risk war with America, and stood, as we hoped we did, on the threshold of a pacific solution of our unfortunate differences with that country; if we had composed our differences with Germany) and if, instead of this attitude of hostility to which Lord Rosebery alluded, we had Germany sustaining our policy, as she was at present in Egypt, was not some credit due to the statesman who had brought about that result? (Cheers.) In this expedition there was no provocation to France and no intention to wound her susceptibilities. Increased security of Egypt was a French interest as well as an English and Egyptian interest. The French had a great—a legitimate and historical—interest in Egypt, and he should be surprised if France did not welcome any movement which really tended to Egypt's advantage. (Cheers). Our attitude towards France during the past six months had been one of constant conciliation. We were now dicussing with her, in the friendliest possible spirit, Treaties about boundaries in the region of the Niger, in West Africa, and he hoped later on, when the French people had examined the Egyptian Question more closely, they would see that the matter presented a different aspect to that which they now appeared to think it bore. It was true that, during the past six months, in all parts of the world a series of alarming events had occurred, but did anyone pretend those crises were caused, manufactured, or precipitated by the Government? Did anyone contend they would not have happened, or would have happened, in any less degree, had the other party been in power? Crises even if they might occur under any Government, were more likely to subside under a Government with a majority of 150 than under a Government with a majority flickering like a dying taper in a socket. He attributed the serenity with which these successive shocks had been met, and the cool confidence and composure with which they had been received, to the fact that the present Government had a majority of 150, with a statesman of great experience like Lord Salisburry at its head, and with public men so wildly respected and trusted as Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Duke of Devonshire in the Cabinet. Had we been under a weaker Government or a weaker Foreign Secretary, there would not have been the same sense of confidence, on the contrary there would have been a feeling of widespread panic, apprehension, and alarm. (Cheers.) He did not say these crises had disappeared. They had not. They were still with us. We were not yet out of the wood either in South Africa or America. The difficulties under which we were placed still called for vigilance and action, and very careful steering amid the breakers, but if we had a ship that was seaworthy, a captain that was competent, and a crew that was sound, he thought we might hope to weather the storm. (Loud cheers.)

WITH the inclusion of "'Headlong Hall' and 'Nightmare Abbey,'" and "Gryll Grange," as well as "Crotchet Castle," Messrs. Macmillan's series of illustrated editions of famous works comprises practically everything of Thomas Love Peacock's that is characteristic of that writer's peculiar genius. Mr. George Saintsbury contributes to each volume a critical dissertation, the only objection to which is his habit of obtruding his own private and personal opinions, not to say prejudices. It is no part of the business of a literary editor to inform us, even supposing it were true, that the existing constitution of society almost invariably approves itself to "les ames bien nees" (Mr. Saintsbury, by the way, is fond of expressing himself in French where English would do as well), or to refer to political reform as "what is vulgarly accounted progress."

MR. GLADSTONE ON RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

GREAT interest was excited in Liverpool on Saturday (March 28) upon it transpiring that the city was to be visited by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It had been intended, out of deference to the wish of Mr. Gladstone himself, that the visit should be kept private, but this proved impossible. The occasion was an inaugural trip upon the North Wales and Liverpool Railway, a line only fifteen miles in length, but one that cuts through a portion of Cheshire hitherto untraversed by a railway line, joins the existing Mersey Railway under the river, and gives to Liverpool a direct access to North Wales. Mr. Gladstone's interest in the undertaking was first publicly demonstrated in October, 1892, when he cut the first sod and delivered an address upon railway enterprise. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone accepted the invitation of the Directors, one of whom is Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., to join the first passenger train to pass over the line. A number of railway magnates and others also accepted the invitation. The special train left Hawarden Station shortly before twelve o'clock, and the new line having been entered upon, the train was slowed down at each station to permit sightseers to catch a glimpse of the venerable Statesman and his wife. The Central Station, Liverpool, having been reached, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were cheered as they passed along to the outside of the station and drove in an open carriage to the Adelphi Hotel, near at hand. Mr. Gladstone looked remarkably well, and, save for a slight limp, was exceedingly active.—At the hotel luncheon was provided. Mr. Pollit, Chairman of the new Railway and General Manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, presided, and gave the health of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, which was cordially received.

Mr. Gladstone, in responding, said:—I am under a rather solemn engagement at my time of life, and with the impediments that have now visited me, not to take part in any public celebration, and, therefore, I beg of you to bear in mind that this is not a public celebration. (Laughter.) I do not wish to impose any limit on any one, still less upon the gentlemen whom I see at a separate table, and who, I suspect, have a certain intention (laughter); but I simply stand by the proposition I have laid down, that this is a modest occasion of reciprocal congratulation and enjoyment, and that it is not a public celebration at all. It is a meeting of gentlemen intersted in the matter immediately in hand, and upon a subject which I conceive to be of great interest. When the wonderful railway system—the introduction of which into this country I so well remember, and which has impressed upon the last half-century one of its characteristic features—when the wonderful system was introduced, it naturally took the form, in the main, of a system of radiation from the vast Metropolis of London, and the system of radiation from London for a considerable timeleft open a number of interesting questions as to the means of communication—direct means of communication—between the different districts of the country into which those radii had pierced. It was quite natural that those Companies, who, at immense expense, and, generally speaking, I am bound to say at moderate remuneration—for I doubt very much whether so great a benefit was ever conferred upon the nation at so small a relative profit to those who paid for the enterprise as the great railway enterprise of this country—it was natural that those Companies, after the risks they had run and the accommodation they had provided, should, as far as possible, induce the several districts of the country to be contended with such means of circuitous accommodation as they could provide by secondary lines connecting their different branches together. On the other hand, it was just as natural and just as legitimate that those districts of the country should endeavour to obtain for themselves the best communication that they could, and, in my opinion, there was not in the whole country a stronger case than the case the main problems of which have now, Mr. Pollit, been solved through the energy of those among whom you yourself personally hold a distinguished position (applause)—I mean the communication between Liverpool and North Wales. I remember when, as a little boy, I used to stroll upon the sands of the Mersey, now occupied for the most part by Liverpool docks—I remember how we used to look across the Mersey, upon the Hundred of Wirrall, and upon the Welsh hills, very much as an Englishman, standing upon the cliffs of Dover, looks across to France. In point of fact that is a feeble illustration, because France was not further to an Englishman standing on the cliffs of Dover than either Cheshire or North Wales was to the inhabitants of Lancashire at the period of which I speak. That has all been changed, and it has been changed by a long and hard and memorable struggle—a hard, stand-up fight between great Companies on the one side and the promoters of this, to all appearance, comparatively limited enterprise on the other. But good sense and right, and the true interests of the people, have been with you in your struggles, and you have won. I rejoice in it. You were good enough to connect my name and the name of my wife with this enterprise; but we have no other merit than that of having borne such testimony as we could to the truth and the right. It is quite true that this enterprise has for me a particular interest. In Liverpool, which may be considered one of its termini, I first drew the breath of life and saw the light of heaven. In Hawarden, if it pleases God, my last acquaintance with the light and with the air is likely to be connected. These two places are of great interest to me, but I take them in the sense simply of the connection which it was desirable to establish. It does not now require—the controversy is at an end—argument or illustration to make it clear that Liverpool is the natural metropolis, for every commercial and material purpose, for the North of Wales, and that direct access to Liverpool is as the breath of like to the North of Wales for commercial industries and material purposes. Many of you sitting at this table have rendered substantial service to this important enterprise. I am only in a position which recalls to my mind a fine saying of the great Irish statesman, Mr. Grattan. Mr. Grattan won for Ireland in 1782 the free establishment of what is known as the Grattan Parliament, and in 1800 he witnessed the extinction of that Parliament; and, in referring to this very interesting episode of his carreer, he one day stated, as indicating his continued interest in every incident of that lengthened drama—speaking of that Parliament known as Grattan's Parliament, he said, "I stood by its cradle, and I followed its corpse." I have stood by the cradle of your enterprise, but I do not follow its corpse. (Laughter.) At the present time I might rather be tempted to say that I am following its triamphal car. (Applause.) My service to the cause has always been of a very limited and comparatively easy description, I have been called upon—I know not how many times but I should think about twelve or fifteen times—to give evidence on the subject of this railway before Committees of the House of Commons. I am afraid that no antiquary and no historian will ever dig out the records which may now remain as the indications of that evidence; but if these records could only be dug out, and if anybody chose to put them in continuous print, my opinion is that they would probably fill a respectable volume. I think the greatest boast that I can make—I need not say for that flimsy service—is that it was willingly rendered; but it stands in very ill comparison with the substantial service of those who have largely given their thought, their time, their capital, and their engineering skill to the completion of a work which, whether I regard it with respect to the mineral products of Wales or whether I regard it with respect to the comfort and advantage of the inhabitants of Liverpool in provinding them with the very best access to their own town, and the very best access to the country districts that the nature of the geography of the country permits, is, in my opinion, entitled to the character of a very important and valuable enterprise—I will not say national, it may be local, but if local, well every locality is a part of the nation, and it is the contribution of the several parts that make up the whole, and this is a valuable contribution, in my opinion, given to the property of the country, and to the comfort, advantage, and happiness of the people. (Applause.) There is a name that you, Sir, have referred to, and which I should also, on this occasion, like to mention—that is the name of Sir Edward Watkin. (Applause.) Sir Edward Watkin stands, so far as I know—although I have not an interior knowledge of the case or the power of pressing home the exact merits and services of everyone concerned in it—but, in my opinion, it was Sir Edward Watkin who came into our country as a man of great courage and great enterprise, and who supplied the one difficult and essential link in the chain of these communications by setting up the plan of making a bridge over the Dee, and the moment that bridge over the Dee was established—the tunnel under the Mersey having been made—from that moment the whole thing was virtually done. (Applause.) I join, Sir, with you in regretting that Sir Edward Watkin could not be here among us to-day. I am quite sure that his thoughts and his memory are with us, and I wish to leave upon record some slight testimony that our thoughts and our memory are with him. I know him intimately as one interested in North Wales, and on my own part, and on the part of my wife and family, I feel real gratitude to Sir Edward Watkin for his having done in our case that which he has done, and striven to do in many other cases. His name is a name that must always retain a high and distinguished place in the list of the great railway projectors of this country. (Applause.) And, depend upon it, this is no trifling matter when a man confers an enormous service upon his country and upon his kind, and effects great things in facilitating the communication of one part of the human race with another. It is upon that account that, in my opinion, Sir Edward Watkin is entitled to a place in the recollection of his countrymen as permanent and as well-deserved as that of many men who may have lived for the sake of public admiration, and whose attention, perhaps, has been given to less useful enterprises. I rejoice, therefore, to have obtained your permission to close the remarks I have now made by asking you to drink what I am quite certain you will everyone do handsomely with his lips and from his heart—"The Health of Sir Edward Watkin." (Applause.) We know not how long he may be spared, but we are speaking not now the future, which is in the hands of the Almighty but of the past which is in our recollection, and in that past let him be assured by the message which, as your organ, I wish now to send him, that in our recollections of that past, he bears a permanent and an honourable place. (Applause.) I value and acknowledge the pleasure that this occasion gives me. I cannot appropriate any merit whatever in connection with this important enterprise, but I am aware that it is in joining together more intimately this great commercial metropolis and the interesting country of North Wales that an enormous service has been conferred and will be conferred through the means of the railway, the inauguration of which we have to-day met to celebrate. (Applause.) I think we should respectfully and most earnestly drink to the health and the welfare of Sir Edward Watkin. (Applause.)

The proceedings at the luncheon then terminated. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, accompanied by the Chairman and Directors, returned to the Central Station, and a few minutes after three o'clock left by special train for Hawarden. Large crowds had assembled at the hotel and at the railway station, and heartily cheered the right hon. gentleman.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Birthday of H M the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 20th May 1896.

Surg-Major R Neill Campbell, Offg Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be ex-officio Asst Supt in the Settlement, with effect from 19th March 1896.

Mr R L Heinig, Depy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement for so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice Jones Quain Pigot, Esq. retired.

Capt F J B Campbell, Cantonment Magte of Allahabad, is granted an extension of furlough, for five days, without pay, under Article 726 (II), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 28th Dec 1895.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A H S Reid, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr H T Rivaz, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J M Macdonald, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Revd F W Chamberlain, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estabt, with effect from the 23rd February 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Emil Von Hirsch as acting Consul Genl in British India, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. N. Schmucker.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr V von Rottanscher as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungrian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr D McLaren Morrison.

Lieut-Col J H Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident in Mewar, with effect from the 16th April, 1896, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie, C I E, or until further orders.

Capt M A Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from boundary settlement duty, as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the 11th April, 1896.

Surgn-Major R Shore, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J Crofts, M D, or until further orders.

Surgn-Capt H R Woolbert, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in Mewar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg-Major H N V Harington, and during such time as Surg-Major P D Pank may officiate as Civil Surg of Ajmere, or until further orders.

Surg-Lieut-Col P A Weir, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surg in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from the 2nd April, 1896, and during such time as Surg-Capt H R Woolbert, M B, may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Mewar, or until further orders.

Lieut E Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd class and is posted as an Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt P Z Cox, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders, vice Major M T Lyde, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Lieut A D A G Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as first Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 15th April 1896.

The services of Surgn-Col T J McGann, Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Senior Surgn and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of Mysore.

Lieut S R Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infy, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Lieut W C Scott, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major H W Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers, offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl, British Army Schools, to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, British Army Schools, vice Capt F R H Chapman whose tenure has expired.

Lieut R M Bell, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, with effect from the 9th Jan 1896, vice Lieut N T Parker, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, who has resigned.

Brig-Genl E R Elles, C B, commanding the Peshawar district to officiate in command of a district of the 1st class, vice Major Genl Sir G B Wolseley, KCB, on leave.

Brigr-Genl J Gatacre, C B, commanding the Nagpur district, to officiate in command of a district of the first class, vice Major-Genl J Duncan appointed to the officiating Command of the Forces, Bombay.

Col J C R Glasgow, British Service, Asst Adjt-Genl, Head-Quarters, Bengal Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brig-Genl, while so employed, vice Major-Genl W L Dalrymple, C B, on leave.

Col R Westmacott, CB, DSO, Col on the Staff, Nusseerabad to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brig-Gen, while so employed, vice Brig-Gen J Gatacre, officiating in command of a district of the 1st class.

Col A McC Bruce, Gen List, Infy, Bengal, to be a Col on the Staff, vice Col A G Handcock C B, Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure has expired.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

5th Infantry.

Lieut C A R Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regt, to be offg wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 7th April, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Secy of State for India, it is hereby notified that the rank of Surg Col is conferred on Brigade Surg Lieut Col D Sinclair, M B, Madras Med Estabt, while holding the appointment of Inspr Genl of Jails with civil medical administration in Burma, with effect from the 12th February 1896.

The undermentioned. Surgn Lieuts appointed to the Bombay Estabt in G G O No 317 of 1896, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle, Krishnajee Vishnoo Kukday, 21st March 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F G Smallwood, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 15th March 1896 vice Capt M Walker Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer, 3rd class appointed Supt, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Lieut A C Boyd, Royal Artilleryy, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Gover-Genl is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

To be extra Aide-de-Camp Lieut A D Greenhill-Gardyne, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood, Leinster Regt, wing officer, 19th Bombay Infy,—21st August 1894; Second-Lieuts—Henry Joseph deBurry Barnett, Northamptonshire Regt, offg wing officer, 29th Regt (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infy,—14th August 1894; Ernest Newton Heale, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 1st Regt of Bombay Infy (Grenadiers)—2nd Sept 1894; William Cortlandt Anderson, Devonshire Regt, offg wing officer, 13th Regt of Madras Infy,—17th Sept 1894; Henry George Lyon Corbett, Yorkshire Regt, offg wing officer, 33rd Regt (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infy,—23rd Sept 1894.

Second-Lieuts Barnett, Heale, Anderson and Corbett will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th August 1894, and 2nd, 17th, and 23rd Sept 1894, respectively, subject to H M's approval.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—Patrick Barclay Sangster, offg squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 22nd February 1896; Mark Syng, offg wing officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, 21st February 1896; Arthur Francis Henderson, offg wing officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infantry, 30th March 1896; John Stirling Rivett-Carnac, attached 15th Regt of Bengal Lancers 8th March 1896; Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), 30th March 1896. Lionel Forbes Ashburner, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 10th March 1896; George Dighton Probyn Swiney, attached 27th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infantry, 4th March 1896; Oliver St John Skeen, offg wing officer, 26th Regt of Madras Infy, 27th March 1896; and Frederick FitzHugh Lance, attached 19th Regt of Bengal Lancers, 7th March 1896.

Major-Genl J Duncan, British Service, commanding the Poona district, to officiate in Command of the Forces, Bombay, vice H E Lieut-Genl C E Nairne, C B, on leave.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors—Charles Frederick Stevens, Ponsonby Glenn Huggins, D S O.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—Edward Egerton Barwell, 2nd December 1895. John Leared Furney, 23rd March 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col Willoughby Wallace Hooper, Madras Cavalry, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th April 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Conductor Vincent O'Brien to be Conductor, and Sergeant Frank Campbell Gainher to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Conductor (Supernumerary, Depy Assist Commy and Hony Lieut) Alfred Sincock, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Asst Commy Henry Myland to be Depy Commy, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to H M's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commy James McPherson, Chief Clerk, office of Director Genl of Ordnance in India, to be Asst Commy, seconded; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commy John Bartley, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore to be Asst Commy seconded; Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commy Frederick Waller Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to be Asst Comm[illegible] Commy Edgar [illegible] Factory, Fatehg[illegible] Lieut and Depy [illegible] Asst Commy; Con[illegible] Commy and to have [illegible] H M's approval; Su[illegible] Conductor; Stores Serge[illegible] Sub-Conductor, with effect [illegible] Hony Capt and Depy Commy [illegible] retired.

Sub-Conductor William Hobbs, [illegible] Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Conductor, [illegible] Conductor, James Park to be Conductor; [illegible] Arthur Villiers to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 28th March 1896, vice Conductor George Ed[illegible] who has retired

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.—Jemadar Daud [illegible] be Subadar, and Havildar Nizamuddin to be Jemadar, [illegible] Mahtab Khan, transferred to the Pension establishment, [illegible] effect from the 24th Feb 1896.

Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners—Subadar Rup Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ahmed Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Mahadeo Singh to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Kadir, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Mar 1896.

1st Regt of Bom Infy (Grenadiers)—Jemadar Buldeo Pershad to be Subadar, and Havildar Balaji Mule to be Jemadar, vice Suntu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896.

21st Regt of Bom Infy (Marine Battalion)—Jemadar Maroti-Waikar to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Chand Khan to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896. Color-Havildar Babaji Jadhu to be Jemadar, vice Narayan Moray, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896.

Color-Havildar Dhondee Ghaday to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Muhammad Husain, transferred to the 14th Regt of Bom Infy, with effect from the 16th Jan 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut Archibald, Samuel Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps,—1st March 1896; and Lieut Henry Andrew Lash, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regt. Central India Horse, 25th May 1896.

REWARDS.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confer an annuity of £10 on Sergt Instr (acting Sergt-Major) George Grosset, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 31st May 1895, vice pensioned Sergt James Smith, late Garrison Provost Sergt, Agra, deceased.

GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified:

Bombay.

In place of Colonel G C Sartorius, C B, Indian Staff Corps succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, dated the 1st Oct 1895.

Madras.

In place of Col M Protheroe, C B, C S I, Indian Staff Corps succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, dated the 4th Jan 1896.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for meritorious service with annuities, and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March, 1897, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:—

Medals inscribed "for meritorious Service," with annuity. No 707, Dafadar Saiyid Latif, first Bombay Lancers, vice Kot-Dafadar-Major Dwarika Singh, promoted to Jemadar; No. 86, Kot-Dafadar Abdul Karim, Aden Troop, vice Kot-Dafadar Ghaus Khan, Govr's Body Guard, Bombay, pensioned; No. 2233, Color-Havildar Shaikh Ali, 21st Bo Infy (Marine Battn), vice Havildar Shaikh Abdullah, pensioned; No. 368, Color Havildar Baijnath Singh, 23rd Bo Infy (Rifles), vice Color Havildar Ittu Parab, pensioned; No 2469, Color-Havildar Rampershad Pasi, 25th Bo Infy (Rifles), vice Color-Havildar Jannak Bhiknak, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "for long service and good conduct," with gratuity. No 572, Sowar Shiu-parshad Singh, 2nd Bo Lancers; No 609, Sowar Alibakhsh, 2nd Bo Lancers; No 500 Lance-Naick Shaikh Muhammad, 4th Bombay Cavy; No 491, Sowar Saiyid Husain, 4th Bombay Cavy; No 440, Sapper Bal-Gobind (1st), Bombay Sappers and Miners; No 843, Sapper Badri, Bombay Sappers and Miners; No 983, Fife-Major Esnak Bhivnak, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers); No 2583, Naick Sitaram Ghadge, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) No 2376, Private Dhondnak Ratannak, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers); No 2377, Private Shalom Abraham, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers); No 950, Private Hari Jadhav, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry; No 1944, Bugler Tannak Jainak, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infy; No 2120, Private Ramnak Sudaknak 4th Bombay Infy (Rifles); No 2121, Private Ramnak Esnak, 4th Bombay Infy (Rifles); No 2639, Private Baluji, Bhowar, 5th Bombay (Light) Infy; No 2048, Private Lukshman Gawda, 5th Boy Infy; No 701, Fife-Major Itnak Dharamnak, 7th Bo L Infy; No 714, Private Babnak Ratandak 7th Boy Infy; No 1779 Bugler Gondnak Ragunak, 8th Bo Inf; No 1803, Private Bhagu Jadhav, 8th Boy Infy; No 1818, Lance-Naick Itnehtar, 9th Boy Infy; No 1789, Private Aba Ghate, 9th Boy Infry; No 1596, Private Kalnak Bhivnak, 10th Boy (Light) Infry; No 1724, Private Narayan Gore, 10th Boy (Light) Infry; No 157, Private Habnak Gondnak 12th Bo Infy; No 159, Private Itnak Gondnak, 12th Bo Infy; No 911 Drummer Sambha Mehtar, 13th Bo Infy; No 915 Private Vithu Kamat, 13th Bo Infy; No 2528, Private Bhinak Gunnak, 14th Bo Infy; No 2133 Private Bhiwa Kerkar, 14th Bo Infy; No 268, Private Itnak Hirnak, 15th Bo Infy; No 1359, Private Mahadu Bidow, 16th Bo Infy; No 2206, Private Tanu Tulaskar, 17th Bo Infy; No 2305, Private Mhade Parab, 17th Bo Infy; No 831, Fife Major Anton Lorence, 19th Bo Infry; No 946, Private Tu aram Punjari, 19th Bo Infy; No 1171, Naick Shaikh Muhammad Ismail 20th Bo Infy; No 1219, Private Ganu Parolkar, 20th Bo Infy; No 1763, Lance-Naick Niamat Khan, 21st Bo Infy (Marine Battalion); No 1738, Private Harnak Bawajnak, 21st Bo Infy (Marine Battalion); No 813, Private Janmehtar Babmehtar, 22nd Bo Infy; No 852, Private Govind Jamble, 22nd Bo Infy; No 271, Lance-Naick Ramji-rao Patole, 23rd Bo Infy (Rifles); No 2166, Naick Ganu Wani, 25th Bo Infy (Rifles); No 2173, Private Itu Golatkar, 25th Bo Infy (Rifles); No 612, Private Raoji Kanade, 28th Bo Infy (Pioneers); No 1139, Private Atmaram Manjrekar, 28th Bo Infy (Pioneers); No 2878, Naick Akbar Shah, 29th Bo Infy; and No 2835, Private Lacki Shah, 29th Bo Infy.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.—No 646, Naick Ganpat-rao Sinde, 2nd Bo Lancers; No 60, Sapper Suk Lal, Bo Sappers and Miners; No 591, Private Jija Sdiv, 1st Bo Infy (Grenadiers); No 211, Private Esnak Ramnak, 2nd Bo Infy (Grenadiers); No 678, Private Bayaji More, 3rd Bo (L) Infy; No 2124, Naick Anthony Raphel Mathies, 4th Bo Infy (Rifles); No 2355, Naick Bhewani Lohar, 5th Bo (L) Infy; No 882, Private Balu Yadav, 7th Bo Infy; No 1829, Private Maruti Humbe, 8th Bo Infy; No 2015, Private Murari Achrekar, 9th Bo Infy; No 1754, Private Shaikh Yusuf (1st), 11th Bo (Lt) Infy; No 557, Private Mahadu Powar, 12th Bo Infy; No 910, Private Lakshman More, 13th Bo Infy; No 2691, Private Gauhar Khan, 14th Bo Infy; No 1310, Private Mhadnak Baonak, 16th Bo Infy; No 948, Private Jan Mehtar, 19th Bo Infy; No 1196, Naick Dhondnak Gannak, 20th Bo Infy; No 1-23, Private Lakhnak Satnonak, 21st Bo Infy (Marine Battalion); No 478, Private Ramjin Bhujwa, 23rd Bo Infy (Rifles); No 156, Private Mahadu Hadkar, 25th Bo Infy (Rifles); No 718, Lance-Naick Prag Singh, 28th Bo Infy (Pioneers); and No 2797, Private Hasan Ali, 29th Bo Infy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps Henry FitzGerald Beale, Esqr, to be Major vice Whiting, promoted.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Robert Joseph William Oates, Esqr, to be Cap, to complete the estabt.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Batt Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Major (Honorary Lieut Col) James Lackersteen, VD, to be Lieut-Col, Vice Ritchie transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut George Roslyn Miles to be Lieut, with effect from the 9th Jan 1896, vice Kenny, removed from the Corps.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Vol Corps—Lieut-Col Hugh Henry Swan is granted the honorary rank of Col.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Depart, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieut Col W Peacocke, C M G, R E, to be Exec Engr, 1st grade, Permanent; Lieut R G King, R E, to be Attached, Reversion; Lieut R G King, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Temporary; Lieut R G King, R E, to be Attached, Reversion; Capt W F Tilley, R E, to be Exe Engr 4th grade, Temporary; Lieut R G King, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Temporary; Lieut A H B Hume, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Temporary; Lieut G Lick, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Temporary; Capt J E Capper, R E., to be Exe Engr, 3rd grade, Permanent; Capt W R Hilliard, R E, to be Exe Engr, 2nd grade, Permanent; Capt A L Schreiber, R E, to be Exe Engr, 3rd grade, Permanent; Lieut J H S Murray, R E, to be Exec Engr, 4th grade, Permanent; Lieut R H M Yeates, R E, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, Permanent; Lieut C B L Greenstreet, R E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Permanent; Lieut H D Pearson, R.E, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Temporary.

The following promotion is made in the Engr estabit of the Mily Works Depart, with effect from the date specified:—Major H W Duperier, RE, to be Superintending Engr, class III, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E G Venn, Engr, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for appointment as 2nd Engr and shipwright Surveyor under that Govt with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Mr D J Taylor, Engr, Royal Indian Marine offg Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, is appointed Foreman of the Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Mr E G Venn, Eng, Royal Indian Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Commander B P Creagh, Royal Indian Marine, (p.s.) for 10 days.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr I S Sherlock-Hubbard on being relieved of his duties as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is placed on special duty under the Accountant Genl, Public Works Depart.

Mr M H Gaynor, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in the 4th Class of Examiners, (old classification).

The services of Mr. A E Adie, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Howrah-Ampta Tramway Company, Limited.

Mr J Conquest, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assist Examiner, is placed temporarily in charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, with the temporary rank of Depy Examiner, Class I (new classification).

Mr. R Bradley, Execve Eng, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the sevice of Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1896, under Article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr E J Neuville, Examiner of Accounts, Bengal is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th April 1896, under Article 5 9, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A R Kalberer, Accountant, 1st Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is appointed, as a temporary arrangements to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 7th April 1896.

Mr H H Gaban, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Depy Consult Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 371 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1896, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr A Rowland, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

Mr W P Richardson, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, N W P and Oudh, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1896, under Article 712 (c), Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Dinshaw Hormashaw Oolaw, Sub-Engineer 2nd Grade Hyderabad is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Dep as an Leas Eng 3rd Grade.

Mr B Parkes, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engr, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engr, 3rd Class, with effect from the 16th April 1896, vice Lieut J W Thurburn, R E, on furlough.

The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engr Branch of the Public Works Dept, as [illegible]

[illegible] abu [illegible] No 208, [illegible] d Babu [illegible] dispose [illegible] ated [illegible] Bank [illegible] is [illegible] ary [illegible] the forenoon [illegible] ice Col [illegible] on furlough, or

INDIAN [illegible] SERVICE.

[illegible] Assist Surg George McCall are [illegible] t of the N-W P and Oudh. [illegible] udent of the Lahore Medi[illegible] Surg, 3rd grade, with effect [illegible] services are placed at the [illegible] Provinces. [illegible] Store-keeper to Govt, [illegible] of India for one year, [illegible] es for the Staff Corps [illegible] 27th June, 1895.

Lieut A [illegible] privilege [illegible] grade, is granted from the [illegible] with effect [illegible] Civil Service Regulations.

SURVEY OF [illegible]

Mr C W Wh[illegible] privilege leave for [illegible] granted [illegible] Civil Service Regulations, [illegible] services can be spared.

Mr W M Hare, Supt, [illegible] for twenty months and fifteen [illegible] of the Civil Service Regnlations, with [illegible] on the 21st March, 1896.

Mr W F Melhuish, Director, [illegible] furlough for seven months, under Article [illegible] Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the [illegible] the 21st March 1896.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Possman, Director Persian Gulf Section, has been granted furlough out of India for ten months and nine days under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1896.

The following officiating promotion in the Indo-European Telegraph Dept has been sanctioned by the Secy of State in Council, with effect from the 7th April, 1896:—Mr G W Scaly, Engr and Electrician, to be Director, Persian Gulf Section, Vice Mr J Possmann, on leave.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL RAJPUTANA.

Surg-Major W H Neilson, MB, Offg Agency Surg, Ulwar is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11 instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·568	Calm	3	108·5	78·9	22	...	1·89	—1·11
Agra	29·559	NW	5	110·0	80·7	29	...	0·22	—1·21
Cawnpore	29·532	NE	5	112·0	77·1	39	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·576	NNE	4	112·1	78·8	40	...	0·75	—1·29
Jhansi	29·570	SW	1	112·2	88·7	18	...	0·61	—1·02
Jacobabad	29·637	NNW	7	109·3	74·6	26	...	0·66	—0·64
Karachi	29·680	ESE	8	97·3	76·0	67	..	0·14	—1·70
Jeypore	29·607	WNW	3	112·3	75·9	21	...	0·31	—1·59
Ajmere	29·652	Calm	3	109·9	80·5	29	...	0·07	—1·31
Deesa	29·708	WNW	10	114·5	79·5	52	...	..	—0·54
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·692	WSW	17	111·6	76·9	58	...	0·14	—0·42
Rajkot	29·741	WNW	13	111·9	72·3	63	...	0·03	—0·82
Veraval	29·753	W	10	81·0	79·3	83	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·685	W	9	110·6	[illegible]	55	...	0·04	—1·07
Indore	29·679	NW	7	109·0	80·1	46	...	0·08	—1·02
Saugor	29·598	WNW	4	111·4	82·6	27	..	0·44	—2·11
Jubbulpore	29·583	WSW	3	111·5	78·1	20	...	0·10	—2·69
Hoshangabad	29·603	SW	3	112·1	81·5	30	..	0·25	—1·83
Khandwa	29·665	W	14	112·2	85·1	33	..	...	—1·51
Raipur	29·650	SW	9	110·5	85·0	25	...	0·12	—2·52
Nagpur	29·621	Calm	..	110·7	83·0	47	0·12	0·45	—2·86
Amraoti	29·635	WNW	6	114·5	83·7	38	...	...	—2·57
Akola	29·652	WNW	10	113·5	85·7	43	...	0·04	—2·92
Surat	29·757	NNW	G	90·8	81·5	70	...	...	—0·25
Malegaon	29·698	WNW	12	108·3	78·1	21	...	..	—1·34
Bombay	29·815	SSW	8	91·0	81·4	72	...	0·06	—0·86
Poona	29·776	WSW	19	102·0	71·4	49	...	2·87	+0·66
Ahmednagar	29·782	W	11	106·3	69·4	68	...	1·55	...
Aurangabad	29·[illegible]37	SSW	4	108·2	78·6	21	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·75	SW	9	107·7	80·4	48	...	0·71	—2·00
Ratnagiri	29·813	S	4	94·3	82·3	74	...	0·34	—0·53
Belgaum	29·814	WSW	17	96·2	70·2	83	0·60	2·15	—2·18
Goa	29·805	NNW	8	92·6	83·9	75	...	0·34	...
Karwar	29·817	SW	6	91·3	81·1	74	...	0·48	—2·70
Mangalore	29·834	E	4	92·8	77·9	81	0·08	2·60	—2·14
Calicut	29·812	NNW	11	92·7	78·5	61	...	6·24	—3·82
Cochin	29·807	NNE	H	93·8	82·6	72	...	10·17	—5·93
Bangalore	29·836	WSW	9	96·8	72·8	76	...	3·16	—2·83
Secunderabad	29·669	SW	5	108·8	81·7	46	...	1·28	—2·78
Masuliptam	29·746	SSW	14	96·1	81·1	86	...	0·83	—7·82
Bellary	29·784	SW	6	108·[illegible]	80·8	44	...	2·22	—0·96
Cuddapah	29·781	WSW	L	108·8	87·0	47	..	6·19	—0·16
Madras	29·788	S	11	94·7	81·0	69	..	19·8	—0·75
Coimbatore	29·806	NW	3	103·4	75·8	87	...	3·13	—4·12
Trichinopoly	29·796	S	3	104·6	81·3	66	...	8·75	—2·43
Negapatam	29·789	S	10	91·0	80·9	74	...	37·81	+6·8[illegible]
Colombo	29·811	SE	1	89·[illegible]	76·5	83	..	28·2	—13·78
Aden	29·857	E	13	94·3	76·9	32	...	0·59	—2·53

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North-West Provinces and highest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin, and also at Colombo. Gradients are very steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Khandwa, 16 at Neemuch, 14 at Sholapur, and 12 at Karachi, Veraval, and Akola. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is more or less in excess of the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Deesa and Amraoti, and the lowest 69° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Neemuch, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad, and Bellary. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Belgaum and Nagpur, and a few drops at Mangalore. The baric gradients are very steep over the whole country, and fresh to strong winds are to be expected. The pressure values along the coast from Cochin to Surat, though slightly irregular, are such as obtain at the beginning of the monsoon, and rain in local showers is probable on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The isobars also show that the weather off the West Coast between Bombay and Colombo out at sea is squally, rainy and unsettled. The weather continues to be unsettled over nearly the whole country.

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind left Penang on the 17th April and reports having experienced from latitude 5° 54' N., longitude 95° 44' E. at noon on the 18th, to latitude 5° 50' N., longitude 85° 54' E. at noon on the 20th, moderate to light south-westerly to westerly winds, passing clouds, squally weather and considerable south-west swell; thence to arrival at Colombo on the 22nd, light west-south-westerly and westerly winds and occasional passing clouds.

The s. s. Safari left Lamoo on the 15th, and experienced up to latitude 7° 8'N., longitude 48° 43' E., at noon on the 18th, moderate south-easterly winds, light passing clouds and a moderate to smooth sea; thence to arrival on the 20th, light to fresh north-westerly and light north-easterly winds and fine weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Tuesday's pressure has decreased everywhere and over the greater part of the country briskly. Readings are highest over Tenasserim and lowest over West Bengal, the north of the Central Provinces, the Gangetic plain and east of the Punjab. Gradients are rather steep and winds are southerly on the Konkan coast and over the Bay, easterly in North Bengal and Bihar and variable elsewhere. The force is strong over the north of the Bay and fresh over a large part of the country. The temperature has generally fallen, more particularly over the Punjab, part of Bengal and west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is however still excessive in all provinces the highest maximum being a hundred and fourteen point five at Amraoti and Deesa. Thunderstorms have given rain in North-West Himalaya, North and East Bengal, Assam and parts of the West Coast and at Chittagong. At Barisal, Mymensingh, Gauhati and Jalpaiguri the rainfall exceeds an inch.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It says much for the courage of Mr. Bertram Dobell that he should have undertaken to republish certain of the works of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist. The volume devoted to Iamblichus is now followed by one containing a reprint of The Mystical Hymns of Orpheus. Thomas Taylor's [illegible] never appealed to a wide circle of readers, and even in his own time it was only through the kindly patronage of men richer than himself that he was enabled to devote himself, in his little retirement at Walworth, to his favourite occupation of translation from Greek literature. By some critics his productions have been severely handled. There is no doubt, however, that they represent with substantial accuracy the originals from which they are derived, while the verse, which he reluctantly adopted from a conviction that it was a necessary substitute in our language for the cadence of the Greek and Latin hexameters, is smooth-flowing and agreeable to the ear. There is, moreover, no difficulty in understanding it, which is more than can be said for the translator's prose theories. The Grecian theology, he says in one place, "celebrates the immense principle of things as something superior even to being itself, as exempt from the whole of things, of which it is nevertheless ineffably the source; and does not therefore think fit to connumerate it with any triad or order of beings. Indeed, it even apologises for attempting to give an appropriate name to this principle, which is in reality ineffable, and ascribes the attempt to the imbecility of human nature, which, striving intently to behold it, gives the appellation of the most simple of its conceptions to that which is beyond all knowledge and conception." The reader who has difficulty in following the reasoning here set forth need not necessarily put this down to the "imbecility of human nature." No wonder Horace Walpole spoke contemptuously of Taylor's new revelation.

Students of history owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Sidgwick for having rescued from oblivion the greater part at least of the late Sir John Seeley's lectures on political science, delivered during his tenure of office as the Cambridge Regius Professor of Modern History. "An Introduction to Political Science (Macmillan) has been obtained by a careful collation of the manucripts of the different lectures, repetitions having as far as possible been avoided, and explanatory passages inserted in their proper places. The work thus obtained will prove serviceable to all engaged in the study of what it used to be the fashion to call the philosophy of history, with which the acute mind of Sir John Seeley was so much occupied during his lifetime. In the main, his view will readily commend themselves to all who read him, but it is strange to notice how some of his theories had little more than a verbal foundation. This is particularly the case with his notion that history, properly speaking, should be concerned solely with what affects the political state, and his contention that democratic states are really the most aristocratic because more than any others they recognise ability as a qualification for public employment. As regards history, it is clear that the writer merely intended that it should be sub-divided and treated from different points of view by specialists, the social, material, literary, and scientific progress of a nation being dealt with separately, although these would be no less a part of history than an account of the strife of parties or factions. In the other instance quoted, it is clear that all depends on the meaning assigned to the word aristocratic, which Sir John Seeley prefers to use in its strict etymological sense, although "aristocratic" government in the mouths of ordinary people means government, not by the cleverest or most fit but by the richest or the highest in conventional social position.

A different view of history from that of Sir John Seeley is taken by Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey, whose Rise and Growth, of the English Nation is just completed with the publication of the third volume by Mr. Elliot Stock. We have already had occasion to praise this work which is really what it purports to be—a history of the nation, and not merely of its rulers. Free Trade and the Corns Laws, the Bank Acts, literature, and science, these are among the many subjects ably treated in these pages, as well as the strifes of parties and the waging of wars. Dr. Aubrey's robust Liberalism is conspicuous in them throughout. His description of the character and policy of George III. will serve as an example of this: The King's letters, he says, were all of them faulty in grammer and autocratic in tone. His education had been shamefully neglected and he never tried to repair the loss. Despotic notions had been instilled into him by his mother Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, who kept him in leading-strings, and continually urged him to be a King, in the sense of absolutism. According to those who knew him best, he was ignorant, narrow, and selfish. He thought everything good that was old, and everything right that was established. Whoever differed from him was disloyal and a reprobate. He delighted to exalt mediocrity, provided it was pliable and obsequious. It was a Golden Age for the Sir Pertinax Macsycophants, when North and Addington could be landed as statesmen, a Beatie pensioned as a philosopher, a Pye chosen as poet-laureate, a Luis Dutens as historiographer, a Wyatt as architect, and Capability Brown as the prime regulator of Nature. This is not the courtly language of the old-fashioned historians, but it is, we venture to think, far truer.

The centenary of Burns is, of course, bringing with it innumerable new editions of the poet's works, to be added to those already in existence. For cheapness, that issued by Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster, in a large volume in red cloth, uniform with the same firm's edition of the Arabian Nights and other standard works, may be recommended. Although published at a price that must represent little more than the cost of paper, print, and binding, this is not a mere hack reprint, but has been carefully edited by Mr. John Fanside.—A more luxurious work is The Centenary Burns (T. C. and E. C. Jack), of which the first volume, containing the Kilmarnock poems and the Edinburgh Additional Poems, is now ready. This work is edited by Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. Thomas F. Henderson. When complete it will form a handsome library work in four volumes, on hand-made paper. In this edition the simple plan of putting in the margins the English equivalents for difficult Scotticisms, without asterisk or other disfiguring sign, is adopted. The notes are painstaking and voluminous.

Mr. James Rodway's The West Indies and the Spanish Main, issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin in the series of works known by the collective title of The Story of the Nations, is necessarily a small work on a very large subject. The writer has been able to do little more than summarise the materials to be found in well-known books of reference. Reprints of rare and curious old engravings, which, however, are quite independent of the text, are added to his narrative. It may be noted that Mr. Rodway is in error in stating that unlike those of the Eastern hemisphere, the peoples of the West are of one race. Competent writers have observed considerable differences among the North American Indians. Indeed, if the linguistic test, which some insist upon, be adopted, it is possible to find among them differences as marked as those subsisting between the peoples of Europe and Asia.

Ethnology, by A. H. Keane (Cambridge University Press), is an attempt to write a comparatively small text-book on man, bearing in mind the changes brought about in our conceptions by Darwinian theories. Into the many difficult problems connected with the classification of the races of mankind, their origin, and their distribution on the earth's surface, which are dealt with by Mr. Keane, it would be obviously impossible to enter in a brief notice. It may be mentioned, however, that the writer, who displays great erudition, is neither with the anthropologists nor the philologists, whose antagoism has flooded ethnological literature with barren controversy and retarded the progress of these sister sciences by confused methods of ratiocination. When the nature of the evidence is examined in the light of first principles, it is seen, as he remarks with much force, that neither of the two extreme contending views can be altogether right.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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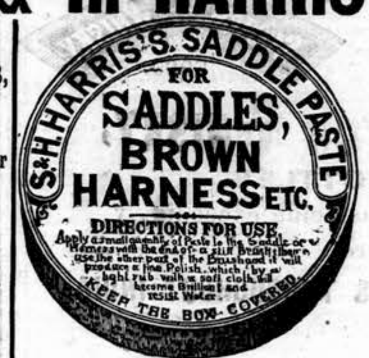

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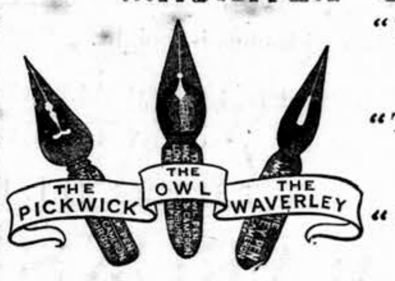

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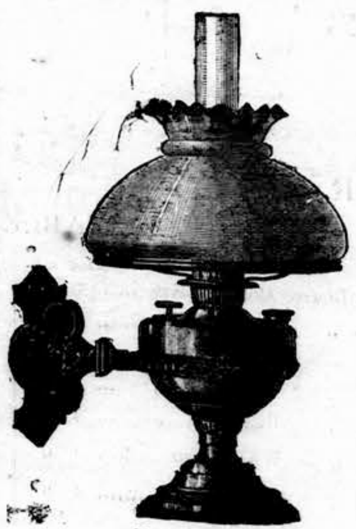

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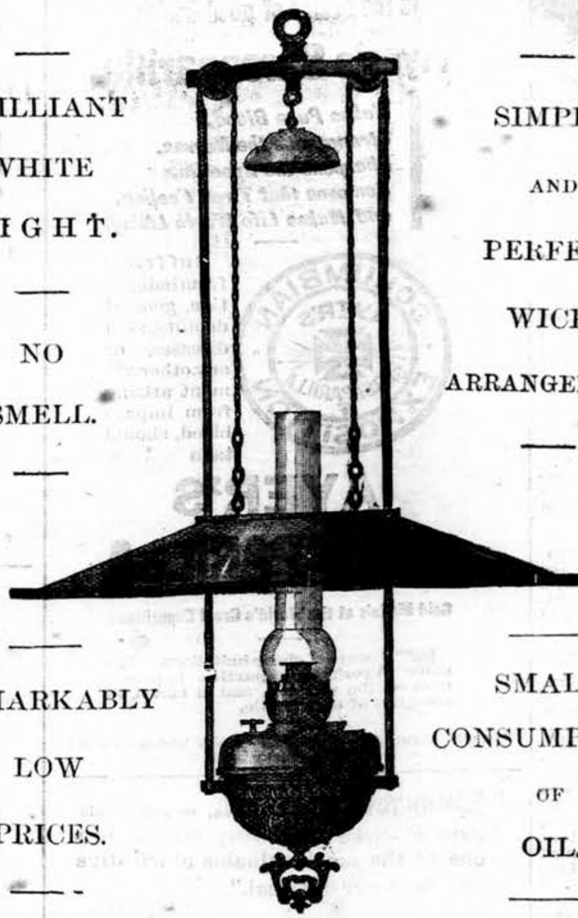

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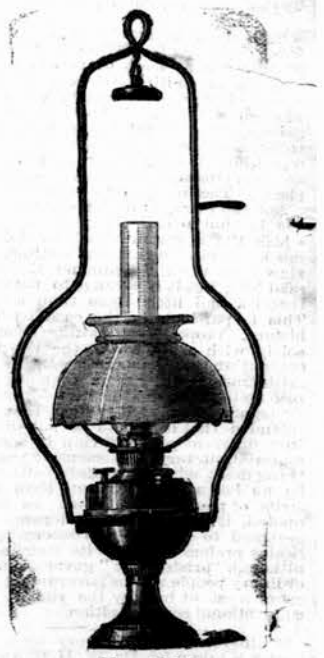

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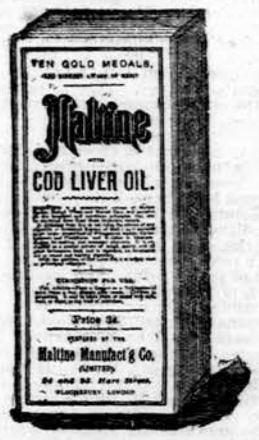

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